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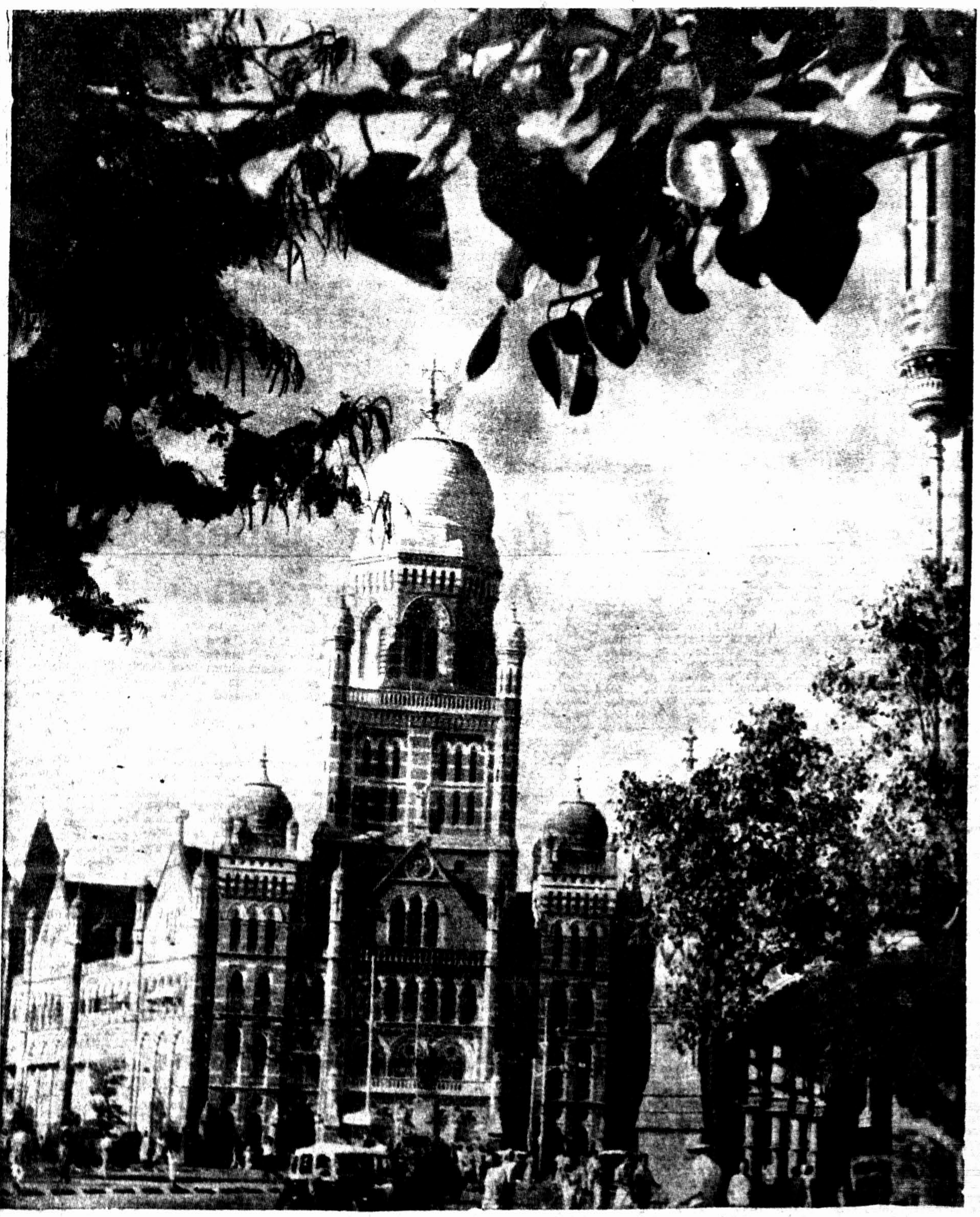
PULSE OF BOMBAY'S CIVIC LIFE BEATS HERE



Panting Past the traffic maze that is Bori Bunder, dodging hooting cars, clattering trams and rumbling trucks, Bombay Man in a hurry has no time to stand, look and like the civic headquarters. Yet, there is in this building great beauty, an unsuspected grandeur — as this photograph taken from the corner of the L.R. Tairsee garden (Bhatia Baug) shows.

— PHOTO BY TOLARAM

China's Art Too Goes 'Red'

(SEE PAGE 5)

The Bengali Stage Today

BY SARATHINATH SET

TO the art-lovers in Bengal the histrionic art more than any other has a charm of its own. With the rapid expansion of film industry, the modern Bengali stage has undoubtedly been affected in the matter of market research. In striking contrast to its declared importance, the drama has not yet able to retain its traditional creative excellence. It has been losing round to the ravishing splendour of the film.

The film-fans as they are constituted to-day, however, are fed with entertainment films exhibited in India, the majority of output being based on hardy perennials of sex, thrill, blood and thunder. The Indian film art, in spite of technical improvement hardly develops or can well compare with the Indian creative activities like art, painting, sculpture, literature, etc. In spite of huge fortunes invested and in spite of larger and faster development of industry, the output is unrelated to high-level creative activity. The majority of moving pictures exhibited throughout India do not reflect the intellectual or cultural pattern with roots deep in the soil.

On the contrary, histrionic art and dramatic tradition have been struggling very hard to regain full stature of their own. It is in the complementary function of the stagecraft rather than films that further expansion lies. Successful dramatic literature more than ever has been one of the greatest individual forces in the matter of stagecraft as complementary to the film.

Happily Indian literature, particularly dramatic literature in the Bengali language has secured an individlal place of its own; but treasures though rich with wisdom and experiences of ages have as yet not been tackled with finer details of modern world problems. The serious-mindedness shown by the earlier Victorian school, dramatists like Dinabandhu Mitra, Poet Madhusudan Dutta, Dwijendra Lal Roy, and a galaxy of literateurs like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Girish Chandra Ghosh, Amritlal Bose, and others has made a distinct contribution to the rich Bengali literature. The later school of thought and culture, e.g. Jyotirindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and others, has made a distinct departure from the past in style, in treatment of theme, in the matter of presentation, and in the character-study in the Bengali society, in displaying light and shade, pathos, bathos, emotions, purgations, love, sex, thrills, and emotional experiences of life itself. Both Rabindranath Tagore and Sarat Chandra Chatterjee still remain the literary Gurus to the modern school of thought and culture. They, more than anyone else, have been able to show in individually expressed arts of their own the strength of Bengali language that it is today. Modern playwrights of the stature and fame like Sachindra Nath Sen Gupta, Bidhayak Bhattacharjee, late Jogesh Chowdhury, to mention a few—have taken up the task with commendable results but earlier works have as yet remained unsurpassed, if not unchallenged in the context of values they reflect on life itself

The Bengali stage however has had to face many storms from within and without for long. With the rapid development of movies and their greater commercial possibilities, finance has been slow to come into the development of stage art. The forces from within similarly paralysed the stage as the stars were lured by easy success in name and fame in the cinema. The rapid extension of the film industry has undoubtedly affected the otherwise healthy influences of theatrical tradition as a whole. But with the rise of a talented group, particularly the great playwright and actor Girish Chandra Ghosh, and later on, the unrivalled labours of Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, the Bengali stage continues to maintain its proud tradition. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, a genius of the modern school has since been able to draw the public by his unique character-studies.

His has been an attempt genuinely inspired with high purpose to parallel in other

(Continued on Page 23.)

WEEK-END FUN

A psychiatric board was testing the mentality of a soldier, "Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the voices come from?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And when does this occur?"

"When I answer the telephone."

* *

The elderly mountaineer visited a nearby city for the first time. To complete some business, it was necesary for him to stay at a hotel overnight. When he returned home he complained to his wife that he couldn't sleep because there had been a light burning in his room all night.

"Well, you durn fool," she chided "why didn't you blow it out?"

"Blow it out?" exlaimed the mountaineer "Why, gosh dang it, I couldn't. It was in a closed bottle!"

* *

Six-year-old Jimmy was playing quietly in the back yard with one of his girl friends when he suddenly nit her and she ran home crying.

His mother came rushing outside. "Jimmy," she said, "you had no right to hit Susie. What did she do anyway.

"We were playing Adam and Eve," Jimmy replied, "and she ate the apple instead of tempting me."

* *

Farmer Black: "Does that scarecrow do any good?"

Farmer White: "Does it? I should say so! It scared the crows so that they brought back all the corn they stole last year."

* *

A young man barged into a minister's home, a lovely young lady in tow, and exclaimed. "We want to get married. I beg you to make the ceremony as short as possible. Here are the credentials. They're in order. Those two ladies knitting over there will do as witnesses."

The minister, amused, performed the ritual, pocketed his fee and then protested, "Remember the old adage about marrying in haste, my children. What's your hurry?"

* *

A lot of stories have been told about messages written under postage stamps during the last war to escape the censor's eye.

Here's one on the censor man: A postscript read: "Be sure and note the message under the stamp. My whole future may depend on it." Quickly the censor steamed off the stamp. Underneath he found this: "Hard to get off, wasn't it?"

* *

The squire had attained his eightieth birthday, and his gardener was offering congratulations.

"I never thought, sir," he declared, "that I should live to work for an octogeranium."

* *

A playwright decided to leave Hollywood and gave notice to that effect to his employer. The producer sent for him to try to dissuade him from this radical step.

"You can't make any money writing for the stage" the producer said. "Take your last play—how much money did that make?"

"Seventy-five thousand dollars." the playwright said, with some pride.

"SEE?" said the producer.

* *

The inventor of a new-type feeding bottle for infants circulated the following directions for its use:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

A small boy was told to write an essay on King Alfred, but not to attach too much importance to the famous story about the cakes.

In due time the boy produced quite a good essay, which wound up with: "There is another incident in King Alfred's life. One day he visited a house where a certain woman lived, but the less said about that the better."

* *

"Just what have you done for humanity?" asked the judge before pronouncing sentence on the pick-pocket.

"Well," said the confirmed criminal, "I've kept three or four detectives working regularly."

* *

Tenderfoot: What's the matter? Didn't I do all right in the parade?

Patrol Leader: Sure, you did fine. You won by half a yard.

* *

At a golf club a member was boasting about his strength when a puny fellow member bet him do. 25 that he could wheel a load in a wheelbarrow from the clubhouse to the street which the athlete couldn't wheel back.

"You're on," said the boaster. A wheelbarrow was brought up to the clubhouse.

"Al right," said the little guy. "Get in."

* *

The first Lord Leverhulme once said: "Brooks, I'll give you a piece of valuable advice. Never conduct an interview of importance without having a third person present."

A woman who was a fanatic about going to seances took her little boy with her one day so that the lad might talk to his dear departed father. After the contact had been made by the medium, the son said with simple directness: "Where are you, Papa?"

"I'm in Heaven, son," came back an answering voice.

"And are you an angel, Papa?" asked the boy.

"Yes, my boy," came back the voice.

"An angel with wings and a harp and everything?"

"That's right"

The boy stopped and considered a moment.

"Say, Daddy," he continued eagerly. "tell me—what do you measure from tip to tip?"

* *

"How far you got in your Sunday School?" asked one little girl to another.

"I'm past original sin," said the second little girl.

"Humph," said the first girl. "I'm past redemption!"

* *

The young artist kissed his model. "I bet you do that to all your models." she said.

"No," he replied. "You are the first."

"How many have you had?"

"Four," he answered. "A rose an onion, a banana and you."

* *

The more you listen to politicians' speeches, the more you realize that ours is indeed the Land of Promise.

Education Opens New Horizon

"What is happening in the world today we can do little about. But what happens twenty years from now we can direct! And the only way the world of tomorrow can be formed is through our homes and schools of today. There is no greater power in the world today than education."

—Gretchen Grimm.

"Every year sees a craze for some new solution of the teaching enigma. Teaching becomes a thing in itself, separable from and superior to the thing taught. Its mastery is a special business, a sort of transcendental high jumping. A teacher well grounded in it can teach anything to any child, just as a sound dentist can pull any tooth out of any jaw."

—H. L. Mencken.

"Educating five thoroughly rather than five thousand superficially, we shall have pushed back by just so far the frontier of ignorance."

—Nathaniel Peffer.

"All education does today is develop the memory at the expense of the imagination."

—Owen Johnson.

"Schools need not preach political doctrine to defend democracy. If they shape men capable of critical thought and trained in social attitudes, that is all that is necessary."

+Albert Einstein.

"Our teachers must be advocates, but they never must be salesmen or propagandists. The very existence of democratic schools depends on that distinction."

—Alexander Meiklejohn.

"Differences in education constitute the widest and most formidable chasms between groups of citizens."

—William Green.

"When we listen to the radio, look at television and read the newspapers we wonder whether universal education has been the great boon that its supporters have always claimed it would be."

—Robert M. Hutchins.

"There is apt to be the assumption of Socrates in education that the only reason people are bad is because they are ignorant, and if you give them enough education they will be good. Oh, no. Sometimes education can make clever devils instead of stupid devils".

—Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen.

"Government everywhere has made the instruction of youth so completely a public business that the rights and the duties of parents tend to be ignored, denied and forgotten."

—Donald J. Pierce.

"The great value of formal education is that it is designed to foreshorten human experience. It endeavors with ease and economy to bring each succeeding generation up to date with respect to the past and to make it at home in the world. In this sense it prepares each generation for life."

—Virgil M. Hancher.

"The intelligent person is one who has learned how to choose wisely and therefore has a sense of values, a purpose in life and a sense of direction."

—Dr. J. Martin Klotsche.

"He who plants a tree does well; he who fells and saws it into planks does well; he who makes a bench of the planks does well; he who, sitting on the bench, teaches a child, does better than the rest."

—Dean Farrar.

"The adult educator must be like Ferdinand the Bull, contenting himself with sniffing the flowers of culture in the arena of education."

—Austin H. MacCormick.

Australia In Atomic Map

BY JOHN PATON

IN the desert heart of Australia they are experimenting with man's latest weapons. Australia's first man-made, long-range weapon was a spear. Many centuries ago, the aborigines of the world's oldest continent invented a firing-stick to make this spear a guided projectile, with longer, swifter, and more accurate range.

They called the firing-stick a woomera. The woomera is about two feet long, with a notch at one end. The butt of the spear fits into this notch and the shaft lies along the stick. The aborigine uses the woomera as a kind of catapult, writes the author in the "News Chronicle".

Today, in the red dust of what is loosely known as Central Australia, the Long Range Weapons Establishment, jointly conducted by Britain and Australia, is known as Woomera

There, long-range rockets and other guided missiles are being tested. There, it is reported, Britain will start experimenting in the explosion of atomic bombs.

Igloo-type aeroplane hangars, tin and iron-roofed factories and offices cluster in the heart of the experimental station; miles of airstrips and criss-crossed roads run like white sticking-plaster across the red desert.

The brains of the Long Range Weapons Establishment are crowded into six-and-a-half miles at Salisbury, 16 miles from Adelaide. A man-proof fence surrounds it.

Woomera, 250 miles farther on, is where the missiles are tested. The edge of Woomera is only six miles from the transcontinental railway but, except for the laboratories and tin huts and tents, it might be thousands of miles and years from anywhere.

The original range, only 45 miles long, took in 3,000 square miles of security territory, guarded by planes and patrolling jeeps. This range is used for test missiles, some only three-inch-long model rockets. Jeeps are fitted with aircraft balloon-tyres to recover missiles in the rough country. For one of the essentials in rocket experiment is that the expended missiles must be recovered and observation instrument posts be established along the route of light to record speed, trajectory and fall.

But a range is a series of lengths rather than an area. The real Woomera range is a straight line of 2,700 miles, 1,500 miles to the West Australian coast and 1,200 miles farther on to Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean.

There are eight sheep stations (ranches), run by about a hundred whites, in the security area. These men deny that Central Australia is a desert; about 250,000 hardy sheep, 20 to the square mile, graze in the area and adjacent territory.

Before a rocket is fired the range overseers—air force pilots—patrol the area, watching out for trespassers and warning desert graziers and aborigines to keep clear of the line of flight.

There is a world in miniature among the soldiers, airmen, navy men, scientists and technicians, Australian and displaced Balt workers, in Woomera's community.

There are two Samoyed dogs from Siberia. There is a tree, a withered blue bush, five feet high, belonging to an Army captain's wife; it has been painted green because it died, as everything else except spinifex and saltbush seems to die there.

Woomera also has a golf course, and there are blue-prints for a community swimming-pool, a hospital, schools, a baby clinic, and an hotel.

But machines and electronic equipment, millions of pounds' worth, must take precedence. Some of the less hush-hush equipment, which security officers have demonstrated to visitors, includes: a set of theodolites which photographically record the rocket's flight, its elevation, and trajectory; high-speed cameras which record within two feet the altitude of aircraft flying at heights of more than three miles; a radio device which measures space-time relationship within 100,000th of a second; and an electronic instrument on the projectile itself which sends back information of internal temperatures and pressures, oscillation, roll, etc.

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ALL-STAR WEEK IN BOMBAY

Group photo taken on the occasion of the cultural show presented by the Stage and Screen Committee in honour of the delegates for the International Film Festival held in Bombay. Representative items of classical music and dance were presented by some of the well-known exponents. Seen in the picture with the delegates are, among others, (seated) Flutist Pannalal Ghosh, Leela Chitnis, Dilip Kumar, Yashodhara Katju, Dev Anand. Playback Singer Meena Kapur, dancer Nagaratna, Durga Khote, Lata Mangeshkar are seen in the second row. Seated on the ground is Music Director Anil Biswas.

OUR DELHI LETTER **From Our Correspondent**

Defeated Ministers Pose A Problem

CUSTOMS AND CONVENTIONS OF DEMOCRACY

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

Power politics in the Delhi State Parliamentary Party, the problem of defeated Ministers and that of the displaced dams were the highlights of the week in New Delhi.

The first legislature of the undersized district, called the State of Delhi has been elected. The Congress did very well in the elections and was able to capture 39 out of 48 seats. Soon after the election results were announced, the classic game of power politics was started, the two combatants being the State Congress President, Brahm Prakash and one Dr. Yudbir Singh.

Brahm Prakash has all the qualifications to become the Chief Minister. He is the President of the State Congress. It is his selected team which swept the polls. And he is a resident of Delhi. In contrast to him, Dr. Yudbir Singh is a Homoeopathic doctor from Jaipur. He has recently retired from the Presidentship of Old Delhi Municipal Committee. If men are judged by their record of services, Dr. Yudbir Singh has not left many happy memories in the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi. He cooked up an agitation to alter Brahm Prakash's list of Congress candidates for the State Legislature. In the first round, he was routed. As indicated earlier, the election results have proved the correctness of selection, the organising capacity and team work of Brahm Prakash Dr. Yudbir Singh is not the man to take defeat. He has now resumed his old tactics. A Member to member canvassing has been launched, and his supporters have been summoned all the way from Madras to pull strings from him. Delhi Ministry will function on the pattern of the former Punjab Ministry, unless Dr. Yudbir Singh were kept out of it, is the considered opinion of the seasoned Congressmen here.

Old Stagers

The defeated Ministers have become a problem. In India, the famous dictum, that to live is to outlive, does not apply. Here men solemnly retire from public affairs, attend their own farewell functions and then suddenly jump back into the arena. The Congress ideal of service before self looks more like an advertisement slogan.

In the cumbersome machinery of parliamentary democracy, in which personalities successfully delude the masses that they rule over them by their consent and approval, the vote is the only weapon the masses have, to assert periodically their will. The defeated candidate has only one remedy, namely to file a revision petition in the Supreme Court of his electorate. The Western type of parliamentary democracy knows no other alternative. The position of a defeated Minister is even worse. His defeat is a verdict against his policies and programme and even his personality. The position of the Part B. States in this context is still more difficult. With the exception of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, there have been no legislatures in these States, and the ministries functioning in them were the creatures of the State Ministry, owing responsibility to no one but to their patrons at New Delhi. The Election, therefore, was the first and real test for the Ministers in Part B. States to prove their representative character. Their defeat should be decisive indication that they had no representative character and that they had become Ministers by the gentle art of wire-pulling.

Double Defeat

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Jainarain Vyas contested two seats and lost both. Could it be said that he enjoyed the confidence of the people of his State, as he claimed that he did?

Similar is the case of the Central Ministers. How the present Parliament was constituted, should illustrate the point. The present Parliament is really the hangover of the Constituent Assembly, elected by the Provincial Legislature, by the method of proportionate representation and single transferable vote. The basic issue, in 1946, was the issue of Independence of India. There were then only two parties in the field, namely the Congress and the Muslim League, both fighting over the Partition of India. The Congress being in suffocating majority in the Provincial Legislatures, it was able to capture almost all the non-Muslim seats in the Constituent Assembly. This process continued even after the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, when the Constituent Assembly assumed the dual role of the Constitution-making and Law-making body. The Central Ministers, it will be thus seen, are not the elected representatives of the people, but are merely the nominees of the Congress. The election, therefore, was also their first test to vindicate their representative character.

There is another lacuna in the Indian Constitution, namely the position of the defeated Minister vis-a-vis his continuing in office after the poll has been announced. In Britain, there is only one elected house of Parliament. Elections in Britain are held on one day, and in a week's time it is known who would form the Government. Unlike Britain, both the houses at the Centre and in the States where there are so provided, are elected houses and elections, this time at any rate, have been spread over a period of several months. This gives an opportunity to the defeated candidates to continue in Office as Ministers till the new ministries are formed Instead of pleading in the name of orderly Government, constitutional propriety demanded that the defeated Ministers should have sent in their resignations and thereby thrown the responsibility for good Government on the Governors or on the President as the case might be.

Defeated Ministers

One highly inconvenient set of opinion here is that the Congress High Command should not prop up the defeated Ministers by kicking them up stairs to the Upper

(Continued on Page 6.)

Tribute From Land Of Rising Sun

CHUBBY-faced, sturdily built, 46 year old Gitaro Shimokawa was in his younger days an active proletarian poet of Japan. But plunging into the emancipation movements of Japan, he came up against entrenched authority and was flung into prison. The military ruling clan of Japan kept him in jail during the war also.

After the war he again joined the pacifist movement and became a member of the Social Democratic Party. But his poetry has languished. He has now, however, produced to an "Ode To Jawaharlal Nehru", and Mr. Seiichi Katsumata, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who is now touring India along with Shimokawa, has expressed the hope that the "Ode" may mean Shimokawa's second start in his career as a poet.

Published below is a translation of the "Ode" made by Prof. F. Tomita of the Shizonk University, Japan.

In a "visiting address to Indian Friends" Gitaro Shimokawa, who is now an elected member of the Shizvoka Prefectual Assembly regrets that he cannot speak directly, because he does not know any Indian language; "but I should like to say my heart is full of warm friendship and affection for my Indian and other Asiatic friends," he added.

The "address" says further:

"It is for the cause of the World Peace which I sincerely wish to keep by virtue of the universal brotherhood renewed, that I have come as far as India, being clothed in a new suit and shoes by my comrades. One of the great Japanese pioneers, Tenshin Okakura once cried, "Asia is one." I have never responded to this cry of his so heartily the present day.

My Indian friends, I beg all of you to be so good as to give us your friendly affection and assist Japan's new start for her independence. Again, let me hope that we two Asiatic nations, though divided by great oceans, will firmly be united through the racial bloods and the political, economical, and cultural interchanges of both countries.

"THIS IS THE TRUE OBJECT OF OUR VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY. HAPPINESS BE TO MY INDIAN BRETHREN!

Mr. Seiichi Katsumata, leader of the Japan Social Democratic party and Gitaro Shimokawa, photographed in Bombay. In the background is the Gateway of India.

TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Deep in a dream,
Sitting astride an elephant,
Hunting the tiger I went on.

From the dream I haply awoke
To see through the window
Stars twinkling to the South.

Across a thicket.
Beyond rows of houses,
Over ranges of mountains,
My thoughts wondered far away to India,
The land of everlasting summer;

To India, the Mother Country of Buddha,
That reaches out her warmest hand
To assist Japan now damned and devastated;

To India, the Native Country of Nehru
Who, with many years in prison,
In the wilderness of historic humiliation,
Cried for the emancipation of Asia.
O India, the land of my dream and adoration!

A multitude of turbans
Under the autumnal sky muster up;
Asia again in the hands of Asiatic nations!
An arm of Premier Nehru
From East to West sways;
Eyes kindled with hope
Against the snow-capped Himalayas light up.

Hark ye, the tramps of Liberty
Moving in union over the Indian Sea.
Getting over the fence of misfortunes,
Kicking aside historic disgraces,
Towards a New World
They are marching on!

"For the benefit of Japan,
For the happiness of Japan,
India would demand nothing from her,
Nay, would sooner stand shoulder to shoulder
For the reconstruction of Japan without stint".

This is the voice of Nehru
Sent to Japan, once the butt of hatred,
His enemy country accursed.
Meseems it is the representation as well
Of the warm affection of the Indian multitude.

I believe it and ponder on.
Pining for a sight of India,
Feeling full respect for Nehru,
I sit with my eyes glued
On the southern sky star-strewn.

How bright the stars!
As if on the pupils of Nehru
Intently and insatiably
I gaze on the constellation beautiful
Sitting up in the stillness of night.

Oh, to be in the Land of Peace and Freedom,
Of elephants, cocoa-nut palms, and turbans!
Oh, for India!

THIS PRISON HAS NO WALLS

Reclaiming Offender Is Best Protection Of Society

Modern Penologists have long discounted the idea that locking up offenders affords any protection to society. Real protection lies in winning back criminals to social health. America has many correctional institutions based on this idea. In this article from THE SURVEY, a monthly dealing with current problems

KATHRYN CLOSE

of Social Welfare describes how the New Jersey State Reformatory for women at Clinto Farms functions. The American penal system is advanced by the success of this experiment.

An outstanding example of a prison without walls is Clinton Farms, the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women, one of the most "open" institution for adult offenders in the United States. A reformatory rather than a prison, it is the sole state repository for women law violators in the eastern State of New Jersy, and to it are sent women who have committed any type of crime or misdemeanor

Clinton Farms is one of a growing number of American penal institutions based on the theory that rehabilitation rather than punishment alone is the chief function of a correctional institution—a theory which emerges from recognition of the fact that most inmates eventually will return to society. Thirty-five years ago the founders of this institution refused to permit a wall, or even a fence, in the belief that every physical barrier to a normal atmosphere creates an obstacle to achieving the emontional adjustment necessary for rehabilitation

Recently the writer drove up to Clinton Farms in the early evening. Although it was dark, little groups of inmates were walking about on the grounds without escort. What was more surprising was that they were laughing as though they were having fun. All buildings were unlocked so that all one had to do was to open the door and walk in. A telephone operator and a receptionalist greet visitors. Not an armed guard is in sight. The only firearm in the institution belongs to a farm supervisor who keeps it for hunting birds and rabbits.

Rehabilitation

At Clinton Farms, Edna Mahan, the superintendent, is responsible for carrying out a programme suitable to persons convicted of crimes of passion or cold-blooded calculation as well as for those sent up for misdemeanors. In other words, she must try to rehabilitate every adult woman offender in New Jersey who receives a sentence of more than one year.

The normal capacity of Clinton Farms is 250 adults and perhaps a tenth as many infants. Since the child of an inmate is allowed to stay in the institution until it is two years old if the mother wants to keep it with her, Miss Mahan must run a nursery as well as a correctional institution.

Like most women's reformatories in the United States, Clinton Farms is built on the cottage plan to give some simulation of home life and to provide inmates with the opportunity for personal acquaintance with at least one staff member. It consists of six cottages, a hospital, and administration and vocational buildings, out in the country just off a main highway. Except in one small wing of eight single rooms, bars and locks are completely absent.

Miss Mahan knows that lack of bars alone cannot rehabilitate persons of delinquent habits. But she feels that their absence provides evidence of respect, thus making it easier for offenders to profit from the programme of vocational training, education, and self-discipline which are the positive aspects of rehabilitative efforts. At Clinton such programmes are geared to help women who have tried to evade responsibilities and frustrations learn the satisfaction of achievement.

The hub of the institution's policy is the recognition of offenders as individuals who have made mistakes because they were inwardly insecure. Probably no public institution has sufficient specialized staff members to discover the roots of each inmate's personality problem and to alleviate it. But at Clinton Farms the acceptance of the theory by the entire staff, including instructors, cottage supervisors, and all others who have any contact with the inmates, creates an atmosphere of friendly interest that in itself may have therapeutic value.

Absence Of Bars Is Not Enough

Key To Success

To the staff, all inmates are "girls," no matter what their age, and the general attitude is one of co-operation. Inmates are free to discuss their problems with their cottage supervisors at any time, and by appointment with other staff officers such as the social worker, the psychologist, the psychiatrist, even the superintendent. Since Miss Mahan visits the cottages frequently, her charges know her more intimately than if she were the kind of warden who sees inmates only on arrival and departure.

In her opinion cottage life holds the key to the success or failure of an institution's programme, since the cottage is the place where the inmate eats, sleeps, relaxes, and develops personal relationships. There staff members have an opportunity to observe each person individually and to become aware of their problems and personal adjustments.

A self-government system, designed to help the women develop a sense of responsibility and pride in achievement, is integrated into a system of honour awards and privileges. The mark of achievement is the attractive dress awarded for good behaviour in the cottage and on work assignments. But the unique feature is that honour winners are elected by their fellow-inmates in cottage self-government meetings. Their election involves certain privisuch as permission to cross the grounds from one building to another without escort and to visit the reformatory's beauty parlor. The women also choose their "student officers" who help the cottage supervisors to keep order and carry out minor supervisory duties. Competition among the cottages for good records provides incentive for the honour winners and officers to help keep up the standards of the other inmates.

Strangely enough most "student officers" at Clinton are long-term offenders. They usually are older women and frequently are persons with a history of stability who were goaded into the commission of a serious crime by special circumstances. The desire for parole among these women is particularly strong and results in their being trustworthy in most situations of responsibility.

Parole plans by which offenders are released prior to the expiration of their terms are nearly universal in American correctional institutions. During the parole period, which may amount to a third or more of a prisoner's sentence, he is under the supervision of a parole official in his community. Favourable action on parole usually depends upon the applicant's past history of criminal behaviour, the progress of his rehabilitation while an inmate of the reformatory, and the likelihood of his making a good social adjustment in the environment to which he will be returned. The wide acceptance of parole has coincided with the change in the public's attitude toward the prison term. Once regarded as a criminal's "payment" for his offence against society, the purpose of incarceration of criminals is now generally conceived as a period of training and rehabilitation.

Earning Their Keep

As in most correctional institutions each woman at Clinton Farms is assigned a job in cottage or farm maintenance, in the sewing room where clothes are made for all New Jersey institutions, in the laundry equipped with modern commercial machinery, in the beauty parlor, or in the nursery. The assignments have the dual purpose of enabling each person to earn part of her keep at the institution and providing her with vocational training which will be useful in her future. Each assignment is made with an eye to the institution's needs as well as to the inmate's competence or preference. Among the most popular jobs are those incidental to planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops of the 265-acre farm. Women do most of the farm work, including miking a herd of 37 cows and tending a large piggery.

Though the sewing room and laundry train girls for industry, the main vocational emphasis at Clinton Farms is on homeworking jobs. Each cottage, a self-contained unit with its own kitchen and dining room, provides opportunity for training in cooking, table-waiting, and cleaning. In addition, a small farmhouse has been converted into a laboratory in domestic science, where selected groups are taught how to care for a home. The very necessary nursery is the setting for training in child care, especially for the babies' own mothers.

Nearly all offenders at Clinton Farms are released on parole before their maximum sentences have expired—a policy intended to provide the supervision and advice which a probation officer can provide in the critical months following a person's return to community life. Parole from Clinton frequently is preceded by day parole, a system under which a girl is allowed to leave the reformatory for the day to do domestic work in the nearly community and to return at night. Success at day parole is usually regarded as an indication that the person is ready for release. Reserved for inmates in excellent standing, it is a goal conducive to good behaviour. The fact that it may be followed by parole encourages observance of all the rules.

Many a girl who has had day parole has expressed appreciation of its value as a transition in facing the outside world again, an experience she may dread as much as she desires it. Said one recent parolee, "It is hard to face people on the outside after being in an institution for a while, but I find that by having day parole I can meet these people and not feel inferior."

The term "girl" used at Clinton Farms is not much of an exaggeration, for the majority of inmates are under 25 years of age. Most of them carry maximum sentences of three years, though a number are serving appreciably longer terms. Thirteen are there for life, with a possibility of parole after 15 years. The background of these girls is typical of the background of persons in all other penal institutions—deprived childhoods, broken homes, little education.

Books And Classes

Three-quarters of Clinton Farm's population are of average or higher intelligence and benefit from the institution's curriculum of elementary and secondary school subjects. Girls who are mentally competent but who have never finished elementary school are given time off from their work assignments to attend classes. Popular books, chosen to appeal to a variety of educational levels, are available in a small library.

The educational staff also has managed to devise a number of activities to interest the girls in their leisure time, including outdoor athletics, motion pictures, drama groups, a glee club, and dancing

Miss Mahan has managed to attract a number of matrons with above average education to the institution. Moreover, she urges all staff members—from cooks to psychologists—to attend a weekly discussion group led by the group therapist. There the talk usually revolves around such subjects as what makes girls behave the way they do and how a particular behaviour problem can be handled

Miss Mahan believes that the most necessary qualities for the institutional staff are understanding, imagination, and alertness. Combined, they form that rare weapon, intuition, which is the main strength of a programme based not on force nor sentimental laxity, but on a conscious "calculated risk." She feels that the chance that some offenders will get away and not pay the penalty demanded of them by society must be taken in order to gain a much greater prize—the eventual return to community life of the majority of offenders, not with deepened resentments but with contructive attitudes that will make possible their adjustment to the expectations of society. That she may not be living in a dream world is indicated by statistics which show that in a 12-month period only two of 266 Clinton Farms parolees were arrested for commiting new offenses.

The Clinton Farms superintendent does not minimize the difficulties of running an open institution. "Alertness is extremely important," she says, "and it must be alertness to the temper of the girls in an attempt to head off any trouble."

Problem Of Runaways

Clinton does have runaways, usually around the Christmas holidays when homesickness is most acute. It is relatively easy to get away from Clinton, but usually a runaway is apprehended within 24 hours, not infrequently at the home of a relative. Of the 79 girls who ran away from Clinton in a five year period, all but five returned.

Miss Mahan doubts whether walls and locks would solve the runaway problem. "They probably would be a challenge to the rebellious," she asserts.

Escape from a state institution is a legal offences, and punishment for runaways is in the hands of the prosecutor of Hunterdon Country, where Clinton Farms is located. A conviction by the country court usually brings an additional reformatory sentence.

In addition, the girl is subject to disciplinary action involving loss of privileges, smoking, motion pictures, freedom to move about the grounds, and sometimes loss of communal cottage life by assignment to living quarters in the hospital or in one of the eight room of the small security wing Added to this is the social ostracism applied by the other girls. Honour competition among the cottages brings special privileges to cottages with good records. Therefore, a blot on the record is apt to bring down the ire of the other inmates. Recently one of the largest cottages was allowed to have a special dinner dance in honour of its record of two years without a single runaway.

Day Parole Makes Things Easier

Clinton Farms represents a long stride from the practice of keeping offenders in cell blocks behind stone walls and iron doors. Modern penologists blame public misunderstanding and indifference for holding back the spread of constructive institutional policies. As long as society is interested in protecting itself, it probably will find the funds necessary to lock up its non-conformists, predicts one penologist. But he warns that unless society is willing to incarcerate all offenders for life without parole its only real protection lies in providing the kind of treatment through which social health can be restored. This is what the State of New Jersey is trying to do at Slinton Farms.

'WE MUST MECHANIZE THE CAVALRY, SIR'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

Art As Handmaid Of Politics

MAO ECHOES STALIN IDEOLOGY

NEW CULTURE IN CHINA

Chairman Mao of China, whose views on art and culture, which have provoked controversy, are discussed in this article.

BY JOHN CRITTENDON

IN THIS ARTICLE, a young American who is on a study tour of India examines Mao Tse Tung's views on Art and Culture and evaluates the chances of the so-called cultural and artistic co-operation between Indian and Chinese artists.

Many Indians today find it difficult to understand why Americans are suspicious of the present Chinese regime. The political reasons for our distrust are fairly well-known: the bad treatment afforded American missionries and consular representatives, the intervention in Korea, and the general similarly between Soviet and Chinese governmental techniques. However, the issues involved at this level have become confusing to many Indians, because American accusations and Chinese counter-charge tend to be equal and opposite. Sceptical Indians do not know whom to believe, although many others seem inclined to accept the version of the U.S.

In this article I should like to look at the problem from a different point of view. I want to explain why I am suspicious of the present Chinese regime as it operates in the cultural sphere. It is here that China has managed to manufacture real admiration in India. My remarks are not directed against the Chinese people, but only against their regime. And, of course, my views are my own and not necessarily the views of most Americans, or the government of the United States.

Role Of Artist

My aim is to show that the Chinese regime operates upon the basis of a specific theory about the role of the artist. I contend that this theory is politically enforceable, and that it will be destructive of Indian and western culture, if it is ever imposed in these places. My own concern is for western culture, but I shall use as many Indian examples as possible to show what I mean.

Various Chinese leaders have stated the cultural aims of the present Chinese regime, but these statements have been largely ignored by Indians in discussions about cultural co-operation.

Instead, there is a tendency to rely upon the testimony of a few first-hand observers of the Chinese scene—both Western and Indian. The really basic evidence is not properly inspected, in spite of the fact that China's leaders certainly know more about present-day China than any number of casual observers.

In this connection, a booklet by Mao Tse Tung entitled "Problems of Art and Literature" is of special interest. The material in this pamphlet is nine years old, but today it is being distributed widely throught India. Presumably it is being read, although one never hears much comment about its contents.

Dictator For Art

The first thing which will strike the reader of Mao's work is the extent of his views on art and literature. Mao is not simply setting forth his esthetic preferences. He is propounding a theory of art which is as old as his regime—a theory which obviously dominates the field of literary and artistic criticism in China. I say "obviously" because of the general tone of his remarks which is undeniably characteristic of most of the current Chinese artistic and literary output. For example, the following quotation from the booklet in question throws its own light.

Marxism-Leninism is a science which every revolutionary must study, and writers and artists are no exception. Writers and artists must also study our society—they must study the various classes composing the society, their relation to each other, their conditions, attitudes, and psychology. Only when they have thoroughly understood all these factors can they give our literature and art a rich content and a correct (sic) orientation.

Moreover, Mao's theory of art is enforceable by political means. A dictatorship of the proletariat rules in China, and every dictatorship must have a dictator. Mao is that dictator. He says.

"If we agree upon this fundamental policy, then our cultural workers, our schools of literature and art, our cultural publications and all our activities in the field of literature and art must adhere to this policy. Any departure from this policy would be mistaken and anything that contradicts this policy must be corrected."

The question of Mao's artistic competence will be discussed later. For the moment I only want to emphasize that his views on art and literature are extensive and that they are enforceable by political means.

Totalitarian

Some will claim, however, that the "fundamental policy", mentioned in the above quotation, will be arrived at by a democratic process. I would invite these people to read the booklet in its entirety. If they can find anything in it to indicate that Mao has seriously weighed any opinions on the matter but his own, I shall be much surprised. But this is a matter of subjective interpretation. If pressed, I can concede something to this point of view since this question is not vital to my argument. The fact remains that it is Mao who expresses the policy which has been agreed upon, and it is Mao's administration which will implement this policy. The process is essentially totalitarian.

Now the very presence of an enforceable theory of art is in itself bad for the artist. Indian culture as well as every other great culture testifies to the truth of this assertion. If there is be art and literature in China or anywhere else, there must be artists and writers who create as individuals. Even if we conceive of creation by groups of artists, we reach a point where the individual artist either succeeds of fails.

This success or failure is intimately connected with the artiste's integrity of motive,—an integrity which demands that he be able to experiment and create freely. The Communist theory of art arrives at an exact contradiction to this principle. As expressed by Mao:—

We are dialectical materialists, we insist upon a synthesis of motive and effect. The motive of working for the masses cannot be separated from the effect which is welcomed by the masses.

The motive and the effect must dovetail. A motive engendered by individual self-interest or narrow group-interest is not good. On the other hand, a good intention of working for the masses is of no value, if it does not produce an effect which is welcomed by the masses and benefits them.

Motive And Effect

The rigid imposition of a particular theory upon the artist is bad enough. If in addition that theory is invalid, the effect on the artist, and of course his audience, is even worse. What is Mao's theory of art? Is it a good theory or a bad one? The first question can be answered clearly and factually. In answer to the second, I submit that in terms of what has made Indian culture great it is a bad theory. Mao is a Marxist. A summary of his theory is as follows:

(1) Art is subordinate to politics.

(2) The work of art is primarily an expression of class loyalty. Bourgeois artists produce bourgeois art. Proletarian artists produce proletarian art.

(3) Proletarian art is better than bourgeois art. Bourgeois art should be suppressed.

(4) The content of art should be philosophically Marxist-Leninist. Descriptively, it should deal only with the social problems of the masses.

(5) The quality of a work of art is primarily a matter of technique. Integrity is simply a matter of mass orientation. From this it follows that:

(6) The main purpose of art is to implement the political ideology of Marxist-Leninism.

(7) At times, art should be exclusively a vehicle of political propaganda.

In support of this summary I submit the following quotations from Mao's pamphlet, and invite all to read it in its entirety.

"All culture or all present day literature and art belong to a certain class, to a certain party or to a certain political line. There is no such thing as art for art's sake, or literature and art that lie above class distinctions or above partisan interests...."

Literature and art are subordinate to politics....

Will not Marxism-Leninism then destroy the creative spirit? Oh yes, it will. It will destroy the feudal, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois creative spirit; the creative spirit that is rooted in liberalism, individualism, abstractionism; the creative spirit that stands for art-for-art's-sake and is aristocratic, defeatist, and pessimistic.

Speaking of love, there can be only love of a class or class-love in a class society. Yet these comrades seek a love that stands above all class distinctions; they seek abstract love, abstract freedom, abstract truth, abstract human nature, etc., and thereby prove how deeply they have been influenced by the bourgeoisie. We must uproot this influence and bring an open mind to the study of Marxism-Leninism".

Want Of Tradition

Why do I feel that Mao's is a bad theory of art. There are many reasons. They are good reasons, I believe, not merely from a Western point of view, but also in terms of what Indians feel to be the best in their own culture.

First of all this theory is exclusive. It cannot be justified in terms of any cultural tradition except Marxism. In particular it directly contradicts the best in Hindu culture—tolerance and sensitivity to the spiritual emancipation of the individual.

It impoverishes the artist, he must reject any source of inspiration which runs counter to Marxism. He must reject finally Hinduism, the Muslim faith, or Christianity. He must not be concerned with the subjective problems of love and hate which have been his traditional matters of concern. The theory ultimately demands that the artist must become a politician.

It stifles the artist, audience. The poverty of the artist will shut off an unportant avenue of spiritual inspiration for the people. The effectiveness of the state in enforcing its theories upon vast audiences will determine the extent to which these audiences suffer. The artist's audience is ultimately society as a whole;—therefore there is every reason to expect that society will suffer.

This theory has a ruinous effect upon international relations. Friendship among nations in the twentieth century requires that nations know each other. Mao's theory is provincial in the worst sense, because it rules out the possibility of real cultural in-

(Continued On Page 20

BATTLE OF THE BLACK RIVER

Troops of the French and Viet Namese forces — seen on guard alongside a rice field during the Black River Battle North of Apda-Chong. It is claimed that during this battle more than 7,000 Communist rebels were lost—half of them being killed.

Star-Gazer's Jottings

NIRAYANA AND SAYANA LONGITUDES

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

IN the Indian system of astrology, Nirayana (Sidereal) longitudes (geocentric, apparent) of the zodiacal signs, planets and fixed stars are reckoned from the initial fixed point of the sidereal zodiac, while in the European system, Sayana (Tropical) longitudes, are computed from the variable of the tropical zodiac.

The initial point of the Nirayana (Sidereal) zodiac concided with the mean equinoctial point (namely, the first point of the tropical Aries or Mesha) of the mean vernal equinox day of 285 A.D. or 207 Saka, which occurred on Sunday, March 22, at 11-18 p.m. S.T. of that year. At that moment both the Sayana and Nirayana longitudes of the star Chitra (Spica) was 180 deg. 0 min. and 3 secs., and of mean Moon was 353.31 deg. and mean Sun 360 deg., and thus it was also a new-moon day.

This main distinction between the initial points of calculation has resulted in the precedence of the tropical Aries, which moves ahead of the sidereal Aries at an approximate rate of 50 seconds a year from the year 285 A.D.

Precession

This rate of precession of the equinoctial point is known at Ayanamsa in the Indian System.

The present rate of precession in the sidereal year is 50.2698 seconds. From 285 to 1952 A.D. 1667 years have elapsed. Therefore, counting roughly at the rate of 50 seconds a year, the tropical Aries has shifted about 23 degrees from the sidereal Aries. The exact Ayanamsa (True) for February 1, 1952 is 23 deg. 11 min. and 31 sec., from the vanishing of the Ayanamsa in the year 285 A.D. or 207 Saka.

Nirayana longitudes are obtainable by deduction of Ayanamsa (which is 23 deg. 11 min. and 31 seconds at the moment) from Sayana longitudes of the European system. For instance, Sun enters sidereal Aquarius (Kumbha) on February 13 and tropical Aquarius on January 21. As the Sun's motion is always almost one degree per day the difference is of about 23 agrees, which is equal to the approximate Ayanamsa or degree of precession for the current year. Therefore, the Sun requires about 23 days to reach sidereal Aquarius on February 13, if Ayanamsa (23 deg.) is deducted from tropical Aquarius, when the Sun enters on January 21. Hence, the Sun always changes signs around the 23rd (due to the coincidence of the equinoctial points of tropical and sidreal Aries on March 22, 285) of every month in the Sayana system, whereas, it changes signs around the 17th of every month in the Nirayana system. On February 3, 1952 the planet Uranus is in the sign of Cancer on 10 deg. and 43 min. according to the Sayana system, while it is in the sign of Gemini on 17 deg. and 32 min. according to the Nirayana system. Besides, Neptune is in the sign of Virgo on 28 deg. and 29 min. (Nirayana) while it is in the sign of Libra on 21 deg. and 40 min. (Sayana). Saturn is in the sign of Virgo on 21 deg. and 43 min. (Nirayana) while it is in the sign of Libra on 14 deg. and 54 min. (Sayana).

Extra Knowledge

Thus the true Ayanamsa when applied to the Sayana longitudes determines the actual position of the Nirayana planetary system.

Mahadasha (Major period), Autardasha (Sub-period) and Vidasha (Inter-period) are calculated from the Nirayana planetary positions. Besides, the Janma Lagna Kundli (Radical Chart) and the Navamasha Kundli (Ninth Division Chart) are drawn from Sidereal logintiudes. Nakshatras and Panoti are reckoned from Nirayana positions of planets.

Therefore, through the Nirayana (Indian) system a fund of extra knowledge is gained besides the "aspects" and "progressions" of the Sayana (European) system.

For this reason readers should note that the Solar Signs constituting the duration of the Sun in the zodiacal constellations appearing in the weekly predictions under the caption "Your Fortune Day By Day" and the technical terms of the science of astrology used in these column's are according to the Nirayana (Indian) system.

Your Fortune Day By Day

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from February 3—February 9.

ARIES: April 14-May 14

If in enterprising spirits, plunge into any solid undertaking. Despite slight financial reverses at times partnership deals are much favoured. Excellent time for signing contracts. A visit to a friend or relation should compensate you fully. Look ahead. Prestige stands high.

TAURUS: May 15-June 14

An up-and-down week in matters of finance and health. Thanks to your financial lord Mercury that should activate an easy flow of income towards week-end. Propitious for household affairs. Beware, however, of tension in your general affairs during mid-week.

GEMINI: June 15-July 16

Give enough leeway in accomplishing your end in the vocational sphere. If you move patiently in your affairs you should find this weekend gainful of a striking influence that may brighten prospects in the coming weeks. Chance to make a trip. However, refrain from a dubious and perverse love affair and steer clear with care in this delicate matter.

CANCER: July 17-Aug. 16

Better if you charily accede to the demanding circumstances in the beginning of week. Should you doubt a subordinate, be very careful of him in every way. Pecuniary benefits should accrue from partnership business. Lucky period for marriage. An unexpected trip likely.

LEO: Aug. 17-Sept. 16

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Beware of sudden pitfalls in speculative business. You are bound to be led astray by the fallible throes of the destructive aspect of Venus with Uranus, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune. Uneasiness due to chagrin. However, the week is favourable for concrete undertakings.

VIRGO: Sept. 17-Oct. 17

Do not let domestic problems strike against your occupation. The heavy affliction of Venus during this week indicates financial stringency. Keep steady in vocational matters. Do not wager. Steer a safe course. Likely to be ill at ease.

LIBRA: Oct. 18-Nov. 16

If you are under the foul clutch of circumstance, do not whine or be carried away by your pent up emotions, but remember that "courage, brother, do not stumble, though thy path be dark as night; there is a star to guide th humble, trust in God and do the right". Be prepared to face the situation bravely. Avoid all drastic measures in the ocupational field. Try to while away in seclusion. Your position improves next week. However, associates tend to be helpful.

SCORPIO: Nov. 17-Dec. 15

All that glitters is not gold. Beware of the lure of a prurient adventure. Abstain from any sort of clandestine affairs, while the planet Venus is in dynamic affliction with Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn. Do not speculate or stand surety for anyone. Despite this, the period is good for mental and occupational pursuits.

SAGITTARIUS: Dec. 16-Jan. 13

Despite occasional moods of depression, you should be enthusiastic and keen to visualise a better picture of your plans and be confident of the future. Keep away from any domestic tangle. Unsteady health during mid-week. However, a promising week financially.

CAPRICORN: Jan. 14-Feb. 12

A care-worn expression of dry humour dawns your dreary demeanour. Cultivate optimism. Use your discretion to meet any critical situation during mid-week. Be utmost co-operative. Forbearance, quietitude and resourcefulness are the needs of the hour. If in a critical pass, prefer reconciliation to a drastic approach.

AQUARIUS: Feb. 13-Mar. 14

Keep your purse tightly closed to escape from monetary disbursements. Try to postpone all financial transactions to a future date. Remain aloof from any kind of speculative business. Domestic situation likely to worsen. Beware of the "bonafides" of a friend. Legal issues, if any, should be settled amicably. However, you can excel in any mental occupation.

PISCES: Mar. 15-Apr. 13

Do not venture an opinion. A jumpy feeling may cause sudden sullenness. Beware, an arrow of reproach is aimed at you. Curb vacillation. Unsound health during mid-week. Too much interest in a particular thing may cause frustration and illusion. In the circumstance you are liable to stumble in your activities. Take extra care in matters of association, friendship and prestige. Financially a somewhat profitable week.

Outlook For The Week

An unpleasant week for the affairs and interests of women in general.

Venus, the planet of love, beauty harmony and magnetic charm is in double square (90 deg.) with Jupiter and Saturn and in opposition (18 deg.) to Uranus.

This malefic formation bodes an unlucky week for those interested in arts, literature, occultism, jewellery, luxury goods, cotton, textiles, diamonds and the musical world.

The period is ominous of strained relations in conjugal affairs and threatens estrangement in love affairs generally.

Problem Of Defeated Ministers

(Continued from Page 3)

Houses, but should compel them to seek again the verdict of electorates. Furthermore, a defeated Minister in a state with unicameral legislature will be discriminated against, if his opposite number elsewhere remained a Minister by his election to the Upper Chamber. The Constitution does provide a temporary remedy. It is laid down that a non-elected member can become a Minister for a period of six months.

Such defeated Ministers, as the Congress is anxious to retain, could, therefore, continue in Office in the new Governments for a period of six months, during which period a "safe seat" could be found for them. The indirect elections and the method of proportionate representation provided for the Constitution of the Upper Houses, will not give the true representative character to a defeated Minister, if he were pushed upstairs to retain his Office.

The position of a Chief Minister stands on a different footing. He is not only a Minister, but also a leader of his Ministry and the leader of a House of Legislature. The President or the Governor, as the case may be normally sends for the elected leader of the majority party and not for a member who is not even a member of a Legislature.

Conventions

Parliamentary democracy is a fragile plant. It flourishes in a very carefully prepared ground. Indian soil has only a thin top dressing of democracy and parliamentary democracy may perish, if rules are amended and wires are pulled to suit particular persons. Communists have scant regard for democracy or for Constitutions. It is the Congress, which has been swearing in the name of parliamentary democracy and Constitutionalism. It is the Congress again, which has framed the Constitution of India. The Congress will be creating inconvenient precedents for itself if it were to disregard the well known and widely accepted Constitutional practices. Today, it has the power to do things in any manner it likes. It will not have that power always. Its opponents will take advantage of any deviation from the established rules, if it were resorted to, to suit any person, however, high and indispensible he might be.

For, Democracy knows no indispensibility. Its success is judged by the leaders it produces. If the Congress has no leaders, except its defeated Ministers, it has ceased to be an Organic body and should have no claim on democracy.

India today has a written Constitution. It shall have to be supplemented by a mass of unwritten conventions. The Congress is creating conventions for the generation still to be born. It should therefore create only healthy conventions, which have stood the test of time.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru is like George Washington of India. He has been wanting to purge the Congress. The electorate has purged the Congress for him. He is a born democrat, and as such, he should not be a party to any undemocratic conventions and practices, which some self-seekers are out to foist on this country. Above all, the Congress should not sacrifice its principles or ideals for the sake of Office. Communism is the price, this country will pay for the mistakes of the Congress. South India has shown the Red light.

Displaced Dams

The pitfalls in the programme of technical aid to the backward countries have been high lighted by the London Economist during the week. This is what it says:—

"Corruption is as familiar an obstacle to U. N. Technical Aid men as is bureaucracy. In several Client Countries they have found the classic example of this fault — the displaced dams. This phenomenon occurs where governments have conscientiously raised funds for water conservancy, but certain officials have seen to it that the dams were built on their own or their relatives' land, regardless of geography. The dams, therefore, stand high and dry, with no prospect that any water will ever accumulate behind them. There are eighteen such dams in one country alone."

India should therefore be proud that it is in very good Company. Incidentally, reports from Cuttuck during the week have confirmed "the mis-informed criticism" of the progress of the Hirakud Project.

THE POWER OF LOVE

"Love does not change much in a changing world. It still remains the most powerful motive force. Atom bombs are nothing to it. With love as the spur a man will rise to great heights or descend to the lowest depths. He will carry a bunch of flowers through the main street of his native town. He will answer the front door bell wearing his wife's apron, a thing she'd never do for him or anyone else."

—Commander William Ibbett.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Can Stamps Be Both A Hobby And A Business?

THE person who claims that he collects stamps solely because he learns history or geography or world culture from them is not only deluding himself but is wasting his time. He could get all the learning he wants far more cheaply from books. At the other end of the scale is the person who decries the educational character of stamps altogether and claims that it is pure acquisitiveness that keeps him with the hobby.

This type of individual cannot be dismissed in summary fashion. Such people DO, unfortunately, exist. I know of at least two so called 'collectors' who can reel off prices and catalogue numbers and market rates and all the other items of the financial side of stamps without a moment's hesitation, but who, when asked to describe even the elementary points of design or production look blank. Such people are not only a nuisance to the hobby, but an actual menace. Their type has removed much of the romance from philately and reduced it to the level of the abacus and the counting house.

As readers of this page will be aware, I have paid due attention to the financial side of stamps, for the simple reason that when a hobby becomes too expensive for an individual, he starts to look elsewhere for his amusements. It is a sad thing, but a fact all the same, that although a few have reaped fortunes from stamps, the many have seldom realised what they originally invested. Actually this is but fair.

As it has been pointed out time and time again, the amount of pleasure one gains from a hobby cannot be computed on the basis of cold hard statistics. There is the intangible to be taken into account, the hours of pleasure and intense satisfaction, the moments of sheer bliss that come the way of the man who takes an honest pride in his album and is not bothered a whit just how much his accumulation will fetch when it goes under the hammer.

There was a very pertinent article recently in 'India's Stamp Journal' on this subject, a short and sweet discourse on why NOT to place too much reliance on the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow—at least not in stamps. The gist of the article was that if a cricketer or a footballer or an angler did not expect a 'turn-in' value on the accessories of his hobby, it was certainly rather too much for the stamp collector to eat his cake of pleasure with his albums and have it too, in the form of a fat return from their sale.

Rolling Stones

If only this basic fact were appreciated by the average collector, he would not be so bitterly disappointed when the collection for which he has paid out a thousand rupees in good hard cash succeeds in netting him only seven hundred when the time comes for him to sell. There, ARE, indeed many instances where the poor fellow really gets it in the neck, but most of these instances are the collector's own fault, and the result of unwise buying during his days of active collecting.

There are good dealers and there are bad. There are some who are content to make a fair profit and give a great deal of service in return and there are those who seek only to feather their own nests at the expense of some poor unfortunate who does not know a perf from a wmk. No man is really competent to advise another about the source of supply for his stamps. Experience is the only possible guide. Personal questions may very often, enter into relations between collector and dealer.

One of my best friends in the trade is anathema to one of my collector friends. Bone of contention was that hardy annual the 'fair price'. The collector was once offered a certain item at a certain price —a price at which the dealer was later unable to supply because the cost of the item had gone up before he acquired his supplies. There was an acrimonious exchange of words, both sides refusing to see the other's side of the question.

A little reasonableness on the part of either party would have saved the day. Instead, the dealer's lack of tact robbed him of a customer capable of buying a few hundreds worth of stamps a month and has robbed the collector of a source of supply for some of his requirements which I happen to know is the cheapest in the city.

Tastes Differ

There are several wrong ways of collecting, but the worst possible is to flit from flower to flower and attempt to sip nectar at them all. Some individuals are inherently suspicious. They get a quotation from a dealer and then spend hours of precious time and good hard cash on car-fare in going the rounds of various shops in an effort to verify the original rate and try, if possible, to beat it down. This caution would be admirable but for the fact that it has often happened that in this tour of all the shops the item has already been sold off to someone else.

It is always in order trying a dozen dealers in the beginning and then sticking to one. The collector will usually find that each dealer has a specialty which he can supply at particularly competitive rates. But once a collector has found from experience what that specialty is and whether the particular dealer is trustworthy or not, he should curb his wanderlust and choose one or two dealers and get most of his material through them. Trust begets trust, for even dealers are human enough to give the plums to their regular clients and not let them slip by to an occasional passer-by who happens to offer them an anna more.

Perhaps the only really good method is that a collector should always keep two groups of stamps. The ones he loves for their own sake, quite apart from any value they may or may not have, and the ones which he does not particularly appreciate but which he bought for the express purpose of selling off when they rose in price. It is the judicious blend of both classes of stamps that will mean a satisfied collector Weighting the scales in favour of either class will mean discontent — at least for the average person

There is nothing quite so horrible as a disjointed series of socalled "investment" items "full gum, unmounted mint" kept locked up in safety vaults. Philately for a man of this sort, is merely a collection of divident vouchers — very pleasant and all that sort of thing, but hardly the type of "collection" that one can display before a gathering of friends!

Sheep And Goats

On the other hand, if a man's taste happens to favour a particular country that no one else will touch with a bargepole, and if he persists in taking nothing but the stamps of only this one place, the chances are that he will find when he comes to sell them off, that they are so much waste paper. Striking a happy medium is not such a very difficult thing. Any fairly intelligent reading of the numerous stamp magazines that are available these days will ensure that a collector keeps up with stamp trends, not only in the sphere of "philatelic finance" but in the even more important sphere of pure pleasure.

Only the very, very few have managed to make a fortune out of stamps. But thousands have spent years of enchantment in the hobby and then have realised enough hard cash out of their collections to prove that this king of hobbies and hobby of kings is not only conducive to peace of mind but kind on the pocketbook as well.

For Lovers Of Music

The name of Giuseppe Verdi is an honoured one in the realm of Italian opera. His great gift of melody and his aptitude in matching his music to the lyrics have made such works as 'Traviata', 'Rigoletto" and 'Aida' favourites with all.

Not only the so-called 'highbrow', but the man in the street can love and understand Verdi's music. On the fiftieth anniversary of his death, Italy has brought out a set in Verdi's honour. The value illustrated above is one of several bi-coloured stamps issued for the occasion.

Hollanders

The Dutch are to honour the centenary of their Telegraph Services by the special issue of a set of two stamps. A special stamp is also being prepared for 'ITEP', the International Philatelic Exhibition which is due to be held at Utrecht in the near future. A 75c denomination is also to be added to the current Juliana definatives.

YOUTH GETS TOGETHER

From 'Stamp Collecting' London, comes the news that a World Association for Young Stamp Collectors is about to come into being. A Committee has been considering the project for a long time and the Association has the blessings of prominent collectors in England, Australia, New Zealand, India and Spain.

Any cash transactions between juniors have been forbidden under the constitution of the Association, and activities will be restricted to exchange of stamps and information. Membership in the organisation will be open both to groups of collectors and clubs and to individual collectors. Although no addresses will be published, efforts will be made, as far as possible, to put members in touch with one another.

The subscription for membership is 5 shillings a year in the case of clubs and 1/6 a year for individuals. Equivalents in unused mint stamps or International Reply Coupons will be accepted from other parts of the world. These low rates for membership should ensure that the Association will have the widest possible appeal.

Further information about the Association may be obtained from the Secretaries, World Association of Young Stamp Collectors, 44 Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1.

Moroccan Airs

Four new stamps have been ordered for French Morocco. The engraving is being carried out by M. Delpy and the stamps will be recess printed. Colours will be settled later, but the designs are as under.

10f. Castle at Chella, near Rabat.
40f. Aerial view of Marrakesh and the Atlas Mountains.
100f. View of Casbah and the Anti-Atlas Mountains.
200f. Aerial view of Fez.

Old Spain Net Top Prices

ONCE again the sale of a specialised lot of the stamps of a single country has shown in a conclusive manner that the early classics in superfine condition will never lack buyers. In the present instance the country was Spain, and although the auction was held in England and not in Spain itself, the prices were a revelation.

Spain is one of those countries which have always been popular with the serious philatelist, but the fact remains that somehow or other the average collector has shied away from the stamps of this fascinating land.

The plating of the first 6 cuarto stamp is as enjoyable, and much cheaper than the plating of its counterpart from Great Britain, the 'Penny Black'. The Spanish 'Isabella' was obviously inspired by the British stamp, and although there are several obvious variations in the design, the source of the later stamp is obvious. It is for this reason that this particular stamp has been more popular in England than others of the series, and why Spain in general has attracted serious collectors.

The following prices were realised at the auction held at Harmer Rocks and Co. in London on the 3rd of January. It can be seen from the catalogue prices which precede the realisations that the demand must obviously have been rather heavy.

Although in some cases the bidding did not reach catalogue levels, in several instances it quite outstripped them, and certainly there was none of the 'quarter cat' and 'one-eighth cat.' business that is often a feature of auction prices. (Catalogue values are the 1950 Gibbons.)

SPAIN 1850.

12c lilac, mint.
S.G.3 £16 £14
5r. dull red, mint.
S.G.4 £16 £25
5r. dull red, used pair
S.G.4 £8/10/- £12
6r. bright blue, mint.
S.G.5 £22 £32
6r. deep blue, unused.
S.G.6 £25 £26
6r. blue, with blue cancellation S.G. 5 £12 £13

SPAIN 1851.

6c. black, used block of 20.
S.G. 14 £1 £6/10
2r. red, unused.
S.G. 17 £225 £135
6r. blue, block of 4 used.
S.G. 21 £40 £46
10r. green, used pair.
S.G. 23 £16 £32
10r green, red post mark.
S.G. 23 £8 £29

SPAIN 1853

5r. green, unused.
S.G. 42 £12 £13

SPAIN 1852.

12c. brown-purple, unused.
S.G. 29 £7 £12
5r. blue-green, mint.
S.G. 31 £18 £19
6r. greenish-blue, unused.
S.G. 34 £20 £30
6r. pale blue, used block of four.
S.G. 33 £24 £13

MADRID LOCAL 1853.

1c. bronze unused.
S.G. 48 £12 £21

CASTILE ARMS 1854.

2c. green, unused block of four.
S.G. 50 £48 £60
2r. vermilion, mint.
S.G. 56 £8 £14
5r. green, unused.
S.G. 57 £8 £13
6r. blue, unused.
S.G. 59. £10 £14
2c. green (thick bluish paper) mint.
S.G. 61. £175 £135

ERROR!

Jal Cooper, well known to collectors the world over, joins the select company of men who have woken up one fine morning and read their obituaries at the breakfast table. Someone or other got the wires crossed and before anything could be done about it, stamp magazines in England had got hold of the news that Cooper had breathed his last! "Stamp Collecting" came out with a condolence message on its editorial page and doubtless other mags have followed suit.

Collectors in India can be forewarned that Mr. Cooper is very much alive at the moment of writing, and that they do not have to rush off black-bordered letters when sea-mail copies of foreign magazines arrive in a couple of weeks! Cooper has a Puckish sense of humour and is probably the one who is tickled most at this boner!

When pressed to give some coments on this incident, Mr. Cooper disclosed that a business rival had sent a cable to England with the express idea of scotching a big deal that was then pending. This bit of wishful thinking came to nothing, for although Cooper did not manage to put the deal through, the rival didn't, either.

NEW EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURE

2,000 Acres Will Yield 500 Tons More In 3 Years

ANAND, Feb. 2.

FOUR HUNDRED cultivators of Anand in Bombay State owing about 2,000 acres of land will not get the benefit of successful agricultural practices evolved at the Agriculture Institute.

It is hoped that these 2,000 acres which lie around the Institute will step up production within three years by 500 tons a year. Money for the execution of the scheme will come from the Central and Bombay Governments.

In 1940 and subsequent years, the Bombay Government gave 800 acres of land near Anand to the Institute of Agriculture. The land was of poor fertility infested with persistent weed called chida. The Institute introduced modern agricultural practices on scientific lines resulting in increasing crop yields. The average bajra yield on the Institute farm is double the average of the Kaira District. Agricultural practices consist of (1) green manuring of crops, (2) deep ploughing by tractors, (3) partial eradication and control of chida, (4) timely cultural practices, (5) crop rotation, and (6) proper irrigation.

BACKWARD CLASSES

Encouraged by the results on the Institute farms, the same practices are to be applied to the cultivators' fields around the Institute. Most of these farmers belong to the backward classes and are very poor. They have neither the knowledge nor the money to adopt improved agricultural practices. The cultivators of the four villages situated around the Institute will be provided with water for irrigation. There will be ten wells situated on the boundary of the Institute or at suitable places to ensure maximum benefit. Water will be supplied to farmers by irrigation pipelines at reasonable rates. Secondly to help cultivators to eradicate the weed chida, deep ploughing will be done by a tractor. Cultivators will also be given manures and improved seeds. The Institute which will provide technical staff for introducing improved practices among cultivators, has been given a loan of Rs. 3,82,000 by the Central and the Bombay Governments.

Early this morning the land army of the Institute consisting of 400 professors, students and lower staff went into action in digging a trench for laying an irrigation pipeline. Divided into twenty units of twenty members each, the army completed half the project by digging a trench 480 feet long, three feet deep and two feet wide. The remainder will be completed later by the farm labour.

India's Cattle Problem

KILLING IS NO SOLUTION

ANAND, Feb. 2 (PTI).

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, said here yesterday that "modern civilisation cannot reconcile us to slaughter bovine cattle"

Mr. Munshi who was inaugurating a key farm scheme at the Institute of Agriculture said that when he took over charge of animal husbandry, he was confronted with the problem of India's cattle population which was about one-fourth of the world's cattle population.

Some foreign experts, he said advocated elimination of the enormous number of cattle population. But, Mr. Munshi said, "I have discovered another way of dealing with the cattle problem. If old and diseased animals are sterilised and segregated, they do not become a burden on the resources of the country.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister declared that there were 60,000 buffaloes of the best breed at present in Bombay with the Bombay milk scheme.

Mr. Desai who was speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the key farm here at the Agricultural Institute said that the mink scheme which was in existence during the past few years in Bombay, although it cost the Government one crore and thirty lakhs of rupees could not supply quality milk for the poor. As an Englishman remarked, London sewage water was purer than the milk supplied in Bombay, the Minister said.

Mr. Dinkarrao listed four villages in Anand area from where milk is supplied to Bombay.

Asked if Government of Bombay were using the profit derived from the sale of Anand milk in Bombay for financing the Aarey colony, Mr. Desai said, "Anand milk is cheaper than Bombay milk though the Anand producer gets much higher price than he ever got before. Profit of Anand milk is used for meeting administrative expenses, pasteurisation and transport of milk to consumers in the city. Aarey colony has cleared 15,000 cattle from Bombay City while 60,000 heads of cattle remain to be removed from the suburbs for which extension of the Aarey colony to a convenient place is contemplated".

Comrade Patankar Returns

SANGLI, Feb. 2 (HS): According to reports reaching here from Kasegaon, Com. Baburao Bala Patankar, a worker of the Peasants' and Workers' Party, who was kidnapped by unidentified persons last week, has returned safely to his village on 30th January. He was kidnapped by armed persons, while he was engaged in his farm work.

The news of his safe arrival contradicted all the reports received here, previously about the alleged murder of Com. Patankar by his political opponents.

MOVE FOR DEPOSITION OF NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2, (UPI): On the inaugural day of the Hyderabad State Assembly, the People's Democratic Front would sponsor a motion demanding the deposition of the Nizam and for the disintegration of the state, a spokesman of the Front said here today.

The spokesman added that at one time or other the Congress as well as the Socialists, had also expressed themselves in favour of the deposition of the Nizam and for disintegration of the State.

The acid test would lie in their supporting or rejecting their motion, he said

The Central Council of the front is meeting on February 7, when a parliamentary programme would be chalked out for the benefit of the legislators, the same source state.

To Study Colombo Plan Requirements

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Nik Cacell, economic aid administrator in the Trade Department, left by air yesterday for Asia to study at first hand the requirements of countries participating in the Colombo Plan.

He will visit India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. He will estimate the extent to which Canada can contribute capital equipment.

REARMAMENT DRIVE

U.S. Aid To 12 Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has allocated a total of Rs. 790,267,000 dollars to twelve foreign Governments to support their rearmament drives, it was disclosed today. France gets 170 million dollars—the biggest share—Italy 122,449,000 dollars and Greece 113,080,000. Britain was allocated 39,888,000 dollars.

SAAR AND NATO

Adenauer Accuses France

BONN, Feb. 2, (PTI): West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer has accused France of breaking an agreement with Germany over the Saar and attempting to make the coal and steel-rich territory an independent state.

Dr. Adenauer said yesterday that the faith of many Germans in France's goodwill towards Germany, had been "shaken" by last week's French appointment of High Commissioner Gilbert Grandval as Chief French Diplomatic Representative on the Saar.

German Mine-Sweepers In Korean Waters?

BONN, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter):—A West German Social Democratic Deputy alleged today that three German minesweepers were operating for the British in Korean waters, but a British spokesman immediately denied this.

Herr Herbert Wehner, Social Democratic expert on East German affairs, told a press conference that the minesweepers "Albatross", "Seeloewe" and "Seemoewe", previously engaged on clearing mines in North German waters, had been transferred with their German crews to Korea. He claimed that several of the crew had been decorated for bravery.

The British spokesman said this story had appeared in a German paper, last December. "There is not a grain of truth in it", he said.

Dog Fights In Korea

TOKYO Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Eighteen American sabrejets clashed with about 35 Communist migs over "mig alley" in North Korea today, fought dog fights with 55 of them at 30,000 feet and claimed to have damaged three.

U.N. and Communist sub-delegates negotiating prisoner of war exchange at Pan Mun Jom held another fruitless meeting today — unable to agree on the definition of a "displaced person" under the armistice proposals.

CONGRESS LOSS IN RAJASTHAN

JAIPUR, Feb. 2 (PTI): The Congress tonight had secured 51 seats in the 160-member Rajasthan Assembly as against 63 secured by the combined opposition in the results announced so far.

Of the 11 seats declared today the Congress got four. Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, Food Minister of Rajasthan was elected from Udaipur City Assembly constituency and all his five rivals lost their deposits.

Mr. Bharon Singh (Ind) was elected from Pali Desure Assembly constituency where all his four opponents including the Congress Candidate, Mr. Phool Chand Bafna, former Congress Minister of Rajasthan lost their deposits.

INDEPENDENTS JOIN CONGRESS

KULU, Feb. 2 (PTI): Mr. Lal Chand and Raja Raghbir Singh (Independents) who have been declared successful from Kulu and Seraj constituencies respectively announced at a public meeting here today that they would join the Congress party in the Punjab Assemoly.

INDIA'S WAR ON MAJOR DISEASES

Central Drug Institute's Useful Research

"TAKE INTEREST, IN THE SACRED DWELLINGS WHICH ONE DESIGNATES BY THE EXPRESSIVE TERM 'LABORATORIES'. DEMAND THAT THEY MAY BE MULTIPLIED AND ADVANCED. THESE ARE THE TEMPLES OF THE FUTURE—TEMPLES OF WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS. THERE IT IS THAT HUMANITY GROWS GREATER, STRONGER, BETTER."

These words of a great benefactor of the human race—Louis Pasteur—engraved on a tablet, adorn the entrance to the 150-year old Chhatar Manzil Palace at Lucknow, now the home of the Central Drug Research Institute.

During recent years, there has been a regular stream of new chemical substances, which have transformed medical treatment and led to the control and cure of many of the killing diseases of man and animal. Among these are sulpha drugs used for bacterial infections, sulphones for leprosy, penicillin for pneumonia, gonorrhoea, etc., cortisone for rheumatism, chloromycetin for tuberculosis and a host of others.

JOINT EFFORT

Most of these have been discovered through a joint effort of medical men and laboratory scientists. Chemists have synthesised thousands of substances, which have first been tested on animals and later applied them for the alleviation and treatment of human diseases. Many of the most effective of these remedial agents have now been manufactured on a large-scale and adopted for general use.

India's greatest killers are malaria and tuberculosis. Every minute malaria kills 15 of our people and T.B. one every minute, and this goes on day and night, year after year. Then there is amoebic dysentry, cholera and the dreaded leprosy, most of which are unknown in Europe and America, and yet all the new drugs to combat these scourges of mankind, come from those countries and the cost of drug imports into India steadily mounts. Today it hovers round the Rs. 10 crore mark a year.

Why cannnot India, which in ancient times played a large part in the foundation of medicine and whose discoveries greatly influenced Greek and Roman medical practice, discover new drugs for treatment of diseases peculiar to her soil and manufacture drugs to meet her own requirements?

The Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow is an attempt to meet this challenge. The functions of the Institute are: the promotion of drug research; the testing and standardising of drugs discovered in the Institute; to offer facilities and advice to scientists, universities, the drug industry and others who may not be in a position to carry out or complete investigations on matters relating to drugs; to organise clinical trials of drugs in hospitals and clinics, and to disseminate scientific knowledge relating to drugs.

INDIAN SYSTEMS

First among the tasks CDRI has set before it is to examine the drugs used to bring under control the major diseases: tuberculosis, leprosy and amoebic dysentry. In India, different systems of medicine have competed for years to cure these diseases, the Ayurvedic, Unani and Allopathic, not to mention homoeopathy, the miracles of sadhus, the prayers of the devout and the holy man's gift of ash. For the first time, many of the plant products which tradition has brought into long and extensive use in Indian systems of medicine, are being submitted to systematic scientific tests. If they are found to be valuable, they will find an established place in modern medical treatment.

India grows about 2,200 medicinal plants; quite a few of them or their products, are exported and their purified active principles are imported for medicinal purposes. There are many others used by the Hakims and Vaids for curing diseases. For long it has been claimed that T.B. can be cured by the indigenous herbs, 'varuna', 'Gidaru' and 'Vakeri'. The healing properties of these and eight or nine other plants, are now under investigation at the Drug Research Institute. The research and investigation may well bring to light for use in our country, better and simpler cures than are in common use in western countries. The greatest drawback to a more extensive application of the Allopathic system of medicine in India, is its high cost compared to the low income of the vast mass of the Indian people.

ANCIENT REMEDY

'Chaulmoogra' is the ancient Indian remedy for leprosy; the use of sulphones is the latest development in the treatment of this fell disease, but a cure cannot be effected by either in less than five years! Modern science still gropes in the dark to find the mode of transmission of leprosy. Investigations have proved that the Indian drug reaches the site and is absorbed by the leprosy bacteria, but sulphones kill them. CDRI is now experimenting to combine these two remedies to produce the best results. And so the Institute works not only on the discovery of symptomatic and alleviative drugs but also on finding newer and more effective methods of treatment.

ANIMAL HOUSE

For this, experimentation on laboratory animals is essential. The Animal House of CDRI, the biggest of its kind in the East, has facilities for keeping 10,000 animals, rabbits, guinea pigs, mice, monkeys, dogs and fowl, under identically controlled conditions of feeding, breeding and rearing. It will meet the demands of the Research Institute for animals required by its various divisions i.e. chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology, micro-biology and medicine. The rooms on the first floor of the building are air-conditioned; here are situated the animal operation theatre, the rooms inhabited by animals maintained for virus research or infected for experimental work. The temperature will remain constant and reliable; in the hottest summer, when Lucknow's inhabitants perspire in sweltering heat, the animals of CDRI will live in the comfort of their rooms, cooled by air 35-40 degrees less than outside temperature.

Common's Move To Amend Libel Law

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI): Parliament today took the first step to amend Britain's rigid libel laws, so that newspapers may avoid costly court actions, if they promptly publish apologies for alleged defamation.

The House of Commons gave an unopposed second reading—agreement in principle. It will now be closely examined in detail in committee.

ALL-PARTY CABINET FOR NEPAL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2 (UPI): A strong plea for an all-party Government in Nepal was made by Mr. D. R. Regmi, President of the Nepali National Congress, in a statement to the press today.

Mr. Regmi said that in order to improve law and order situation in Nepal, the present one-party Government should be replaced by a Government representing all shades of opinion.

He added that the people who are now in Government did not represent any organised popular party but were in power because of certain Governments. He said that the present Government would not be able to restore law and order because in the ranks of the ruling party itself, there were anti-social elements which had to be suppressed with a strong hand.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MR. N. V. Gadgil, who lost his Gandhi cap at the Palam air port, humorously remarked that he was robbed by somebody who wanted to be a minister.

Ministers must always have a spare.

★ ★

According to a columnist, Madras has become a problem state for the Congress High Command.

Quite so. In the race for Red riband, she has stolen the thunder of Bengal and the wings of the Punjab. Evidently, she is out to erase her name as the "benighted" presidency.

★ ★

If the Andhra State is constituted now, the first ministry will be Red, says a correspondent.

But that does not worry Swami, Sitaram of the Sarvodaya fame. Even 'Andhra Kesari' Prakasam will turn a bear to have a place in the Vishal Andhra Cabinet.

★ ★

Mr. K. P. S. Menon of the External Affairs Department boasts that New Delhi has thirty six embassies, while there were none five years ago.

While Delhi politics is dull, Delhi society is colourful and glamorous because of Their Excellencies. Already they are laying foundations for the Ninth Delhi.

★ ★

A bundle of ballot papers was removed by a monkey from the Ghazipur constituency.

Looking to the fact that many State governments advocate the export of more monkeys as dollar earner, it is but natural that the Father of Man should have a say in his own way.

★ ★

Cherrapunji in Assam, the wettest spot in the world with an average rainfall of over 500 inches, is reported to be suffering from water scarcity.

Evidently, power cut has reached the heavens.

★ ★

Speaking of the Congress debacle in general and his own defeat in particular, Mr. K. Santanam said, "Tanjore is the key district of Tamilnad. It is perhaps the only surplus district in rice. That it should go so heavily anti-Congress and return so many Communists is a situation wrought with the greatest danger for Tamilnad."

Because "Serumani" or "Samba" rice is pearl white, Mr. Santanam thought that Tanjore would go all Congress. But the Communists claimed priority, as the Cauvery waters were always red in that area.

★ ★

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan terms the K.M.P.P. as the obverse of the Congress, with all its bad points and none of its virtues.

In the Kumbh Mela of politics, promiscuity breeds hybridism. But the irony is that these words should come from the mouth of Mr. Jaiprakash who saluted it first and even thought of a companionate marriage between the Socialists and the K.M.P. Party.

★ ★

It is reported that some former ruling chiefs will be included in the Madhya Bharat cabinet.

The Maharajas have not merged in vain. Apart from their special preserve of Raj Pramukh and Upa Raj Pramukh they are already governors. Now they threaten to become cabinet ministers. The day will not be far when the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition will hail from the princely order.

★ ★

Presiding over the Grahani Parishad, Smti. Maltibai Dandekar, the well known Marathi literateur, said, "problems of the housewife today have increased hundred-fold."

It is husbandry all over. She can't pick and choose even in the matter of foodgrains.

★ ★

DISRUPTIVE forces which lay dormant during the heyday of nationalism have come to the fore during the elections. Since the Indian Constitution, with its ideal of the unity of the country and the solidarity of the nation, is the spearhead in the election drive, it is but natural that forces of reaction and diehardism, which are hard hit in the new set up, should mobilise in full force.

A cursory glance of Indian history shows that, though ages have passed, the problems then and now are more or less similar. From the time of Alexander's invasion to the advent of the Rajput Era, the problem was one of consolidating the large states and petty principalities founded by the Greeks, Parthians, Scythians, Huns and other hordes who carved out empires in India. The idea was to absorb the various foreign elements and to bring different races and divergent creeds under the hegemony of Hinduism. Since the Muslim invasions upset the apple cart of Hindu hegemony, systematic attempts were made by enlightened emperors, notably Akbar, to "unify and rule." After the advent of the British, it became "divide and rule" policy. The official hand that nurtured the Muslim League and the Non-Brahmin movement, to counter the growing national consciousness under the leadership of the Congress, was scarcely ill concealed.

★ ★

Free India was born with the pangs of Partition. The British "divided and quit", and the first taste of freedom was a series of bloodbaths, communal massacres and millions of maimed and humiliated humanity fleeing in search of a new haven. Hindus in Sind and the Punjab and the Sikhs became the orphans of the storm, and the refugee problem is still with us, nobody knowing its terminus. Apart from this major surgical operation, the British left us with a legacy of five hundred and odd princely states, all of them exalted as sovereign states overnight. It was the genius of Sardar Patel that streamlined these citadels of feudal order and dovetailed them in the new set up of free and unified India. The work of integration is not complete, so long as there are foreign pockets in our country owing allegiance to the French and Portuguese. These pimples have to be eradicated from the fair face of India.

★ ★

Even before the work of integration is complete, our impatient idealists of the Congress and non-Congress persuasion are out to speed up "disintegration"; for redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis involves a lot of disintegration baneful in its effect and far reaching in its consequences for any infant state to launch hastily. Correcting political anomalies and readjusting linguistic areas in a more scientific way to promote unity among the people and solidarity in administration are just and legitimate aspirations. The Congress organisation as well as the Government at the Centre stand committed to help the formation of states with linguistic homogenity, but time is an essential and vital factor in the consummation of this project. We must first consolidate our freedom and make the Centre invulnerable, and it is inconceivable to think of linguistic states which may place our political freedom in jeopardy.

★ ★

Hot gospellers of linguism act on the view that the Congress commitment in this regard is something of an I.O.U. and they can demand fulfilment at any time. This is highly fallacious, because despite the readiness of the Congress Government, the time and measure of implementation depend upon various internal and external factors. Forces of communalism, provincialism and linguism have so mingled and commingled with one another that there are dark clouds on the Indian horizon. Dr. S. P Mookerjee and Master Tara Singh evade responsibility for the partition of India and often raise the dangerous cry of re-union of Pakistan Master Tara Singh's latest is that he and his followers will turn Communist, if his demand for Sikhistan is not accepted by Delhi One is well aware of Master Tara Singh's flirtations with the Maha sabha and coquetry with the Scheduled Castes. Though the country will take his threat at full discount, the separatist cry is a portend of evil.

★ ★

Similarly, in Tamilnad we have the Dravida Kazhagam demanding the separation of North and South India. The Kerala Socialist Party at Travancore which has joined the United Front Leftists for elections stands for a sovereign state of Kerala. Unless the atmosphere is cleared of these cob webs, the cry for linguistic provinces and any attempt to implement it will be a premium to the forces of separatism. There is basic agreement between the centre and the states on this fundamental issue, but there is the danger of the scheme being retarded, if the states make unilateral moves and solo "de marches" to force the hands of the centre.

★ ★

Before we embark on linguistic states, forces of unity have to be strengthened to withstand the first shocks of disintegration implicit in linguistic provinces. First of all, the first principle of the Indian Constitution, that it is a Sovereign Democratic Republic functioning as a Secular State, should permeate the mind of all citizens and shape their action. Looking to the sound and fury that linguism has given rise to in Congress parleys and cabinet discussions, even making erstwhile colleagues fight like gladiators, any false move will prove disastrous.

★ ★

Bengal is making a bid for certain districts of Bihar to compensate her loss in partion. The Andhra province which was the subject of a resolution passed in the Madras Assembly is still a see-saw game between the Andhras and Tamils on the one hand, and the Karnatak on the other. The Karnatak province is in the lap of Mysore gods, and even before it is born, there is a tussle between Karnataka and Maharashtra for the possession of Goa, which is still a foreign pocket. All are eagerly awaiting the disintegration of the Nizam's State to fulfil their linguistic ambitions. Rival claims for territory are based on "de facto" possession, "de jure" recognition, historic associations, and sometimes become tall, bordering on Sudetan tactics, and corridor manoeuvres reminiscent of Hitler.

★ ★

It looks as though parochial patriotism is assuming the proportions of linguistic imperialism. Comrades who jointly faced the British bayonets for national freedom have fallen out on the linguistic issue. This problem does not admit of piecemeal settlement because of the chain of reactions it will have on other states. But inter-provincial pacts of "out of court" character are possible on a broad policy of give and take, leaving the disputed issue for future arbitration. In this way the area of conflict can be narrowed. But even this has not succeeded on the Andhra State issue.

★ ★

The most surprising development is the schism in the Congress ranks in Travancore on this linguistic issue, the Travancore Tamils contesting the elections on the Congress ticket and forming a party separate from the official Congress Party. They strongly advocate the merger of the Tamil district of Travancore with the adjoining districts of Tamilnad. This consummation will have to await the advent of "Avkia Kerala", irrespective of the complicating issue of viability.

★ ★

Will the emergence of separate linguistic states strengthen freedom and add to the unity of India as a whole? This is the first test which advocates of linguism have to answer to speed up its early advent. At present a thick smoke of provincial pride and opportunities for local initiative clouds the horizon After all, the Andhra transports his mind to Krishnadevarava and Vijaynagar glory and thinks translating it in "Visala Andhra" to come. Enthusiasts of Tamilnad think in terms of Tamil Sangam grandeur. Pallava, Chola and Pandya culture and hope to bring it back alive. Partisans of Aykia Kerala dream of the days of Parasurama Rajya and want to unify Kerala as the land of plenty, beauty and grace.

★ ★

These advocates do not for a moment realise that they are trying to go back, instead of marching forward with the times. Far from building up and extending the frontiers of the Democratic Republic and bringing the common man on the top, these so-called idealists think in terms of monarchial glory, feudal grandeur and aristocratic culture which have gone with the wind of British imperialism.

They hardly realise the time lag in their mind, which is bound to vitiate their long range outlook. The message of freedom which we have won has to be translated in terms of better amenities and higher living standards to the common man whose votes make and unmake governments.

★ ★

The development of Hindi as the common language of India should be speeded up before the advent of linguistic states. It is one bond that will add to the unifying forces linking the States. States which want top priority for linguistic division can give proof of their national outlook by developing Hindi literacy as a patrotic duty. Unless this is done, linguism and parochial patriotism will tend to snap the existing links between the states and the centre.

★ ★

Those who flaunt the Congress resolution as a charter for linguism forget that the partition of the country has vitally altered the context of the situation. From a surplus nation, we have become deficit even in foodgrains and raw materials. The rising spiral of inflation has brought in its wake controls and rationing, ever encroaching on the freedom of the states. Every state has to increase production of all categories to feed and clothe the citizens and liberate them from the fetters of control. A linguistic state in the present context will not be much of a boon, so long as it is dependent on the centre for its food supplies and other necessities. This is not an argument for shelving or side-tracking the issue. After all, even a linguistic state has to live and thrive on economic sufficiency. By planning for plenty and prosperity now, it can easily accelerate the advent of linguistic state. But obstinacy and intransigence will not serve the purpose.

★ ★

The Andhra State issue has again been poised by Swami Sitaram who it mobilising men, women and money for launching a province-wide Satyagraha Swamiji has not waited even for the formation of ministry in Madras or to take stock of the electoral slaughter of Visala Andhra stalwarts like Prakasam, Sambamurti, Ranga and others. If he believes that he can get from non-Congress groups what he could not get from the Congress, he is entitled to play his game. During his tour in Andhra, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed his full sympathy with the Andhra province demand and said that any wrong approach would defeat its purpose. Swamiji's plan of campaign is bound to bring Dravida Kazhagam stalwarts to the fore front. Dravidistan of their dream stands for complete separation from North India to the extent that North Indians will be treated as foreign nationals in Dravidistan.

★ ★

The conference of the Dravidian Progressive Federation recently held in Madras demanded the early formation of linguistic states in South India, based on the principle of self determination to be included in a United Independent Socialist Dravidian Republic.

According to these apostles, the linguistic state of Andhra will be a federating unit with the Dravidian Republic. Probably, the Dravidians claim the Andhra province on the ground that Telugu language is an off shoot of Tamil and is termed a Dravidian language. This shows the extreme length to which linguism and language imperialism can go.

The president of the conference said that they proposed to demand a referendum on the question of Dravidistan in 1954, and if their demand was refused, they would take up the issue with the United Nations. He hoped that the federation would capture power by 1960, and if then the Union Government refused to form Dravidistan, they would launch a non-co-operation movement which would comprise a no-tax campaign and ticketless travel. Though these demands and plans look Quixotic on the face, the Dravida Kazhagam made common cause with certain non-Congress groups and helped them to succeed in the recent Madras elections.

★ ★

The Communists fully exploited the linguists and separationists alike on the election front. They joined the Andhras on the linguistic province issue. A wing of the Dravida Kazhagam was led into the Communist trap hoping to get support for Dravidian Republic. In Travancore, the Communists had electoral alliance with the advocates of the sovereign state of Kerala. They were everything to everybody and got the best of all and from all. On the extra-constitutional side, they were busy in Nepal, where they are alleged to have instigated and participated in the rebellion staged by the Home Guards. This is a serious blow to our security on the frontier, but the Communists do not mind helping their comrades on the other side of the frontier, though it may mean peril to India. They will surely oblige Master Tara Singh for the asking. God help Sikhistan.

ON TOAST

The colorful Senator "Ham" Lewis was standing in the lobby of a retaurant where he had just dined. He failed to notice that he had usurped the place generally occupied by the maitre d'hotel, until a very attractive woman entered and inquired of him: "May I have that table over there?"

"Certainly, madam", replied the Senator. "It will give me great pleasure to escort you thither."

At her table, the fair patroness glanced at the menu, and then said to Lewis: "What would you recommend?"

Smiling graciously, and bowing low, the Senator favoured the pretty lady with an unforgettable reply: "Madam," he sighed, "If I were not married, I should unhesitatingly recommend myself."

—Charles Andrew Symington.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR.

Advertisement No. 2

APPLICATIONS (in duplicate) invited for undermentioned Posts from Indian Citizens and Persons migrated from Pakistan with intention of permanently settling in India or subject of Nepal, Sikkim or Portuguese or French possession in India. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for scheduled castes, Tribal and Aboriginal Communities and Displaced Persons. No relaxation for others save in exceptional cases and in no case beyond three years. Particulars and application forms from Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, B. N. Rly. Applications for forms must specify name of post. Closing date for applications with Treasury Receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for scheduled castes and tribes), marked payable to secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office 1st March, 1952 (15th March, 1952 for applicants abroad). Commission may, remit genuinely indigent and bona fide displaced persons' fee. Separate application with separate fee required for each post. Candidates abroad may apply on plain paper if forms not available, and deposit fees with Local Indian Embassy. If required candidates must appear for personal interview. Qualifications relaxable for otherwise well-qualified candidates. Higher initial pay to candidates specially well-qualified and experienced.

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B. 15 LECTURERS:—Two (a & b) for Mathematics; two (c & d) for Geology; one each for (e) Drawing, (f) Architecture and Town Planning, (g) Hydraulics, (h) Physics, (i) Naval Architecture, (j) Electrical Communication Engineering, (k) Soil Mechanics, (l) Agricultural Engineering, (m) Botany, (n) Geophysics, (o) Civics & History. PAY:—Rs. 350 — 350 — 380 — 380 — 30 — 590 — EB — 30 — 770 — 40 —850/-. Age:—Between 27 and 42 years. Qualifications:—(a & b) Mathematics —2: Essential—(i) First Class Master's degree or equivalent, (ii) About three years' teaching experience. DESIRABLE:—Research Degree or experience. For one post one, who has done Research in some branch of elasticity preferred. For other one, who has undergone Post-Graduate Course in Statistics in recognised Statistical Institute preferred. Candidates with extensive experience in making Mathematical models also considered. (c & d) GEOLOGY — 2:—ESSENTIAL—For (1):—First Class M.Sc. in Geology or Second Class M.Sc. with about 2 years' Research Experience in ore Microscopy or equivalent. DESIRABLE (i) Doctor's Degree or published work on problem of Economic Geology Relating to Study and Identification of Ores in Polished Section; (ii) Teaching experience in Geology, (iii) Experience in Mining Methods and Practice. For (2):—ESSENTIAL—(i) First Class M.Sc. in Geology or Second Class M.Sc. with about 2 years' Research experience in Geology with experience and field work on problems of Geomorphology and Tectonics as special subject or equivalent qualifications. DESIRABLE—(i) Knowledge of Micro-Tectonics, Rock Deformation and Petrofactic Methods, (ii) Teaching experience. (e) DRAWING (MACHINE DESIGN): — ESSENTIAL—(i) Degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent, (ii) About 3 years' experience in Design Office of repute. DESIRABLE: — Teaching Experience and Post-Graduate Research. (f) ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING: — ESSENTIAL — Government Diploma in Architecture from J. J. School of Arts or All India Diploma in Architecture or A.R.I.B.A. or Diploma of Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda or equivalent. Must have undergone specialised course in Town and Regional Planning. DESIRABLE: About three years' experience. (g) HYDRAULICS: ESSENTIAL: Degree in Civil Engineering followed by special studies in Hydraulics in Laboratory of repute or equivalent qualification. (h) PHYSICS: ESSENTIAL: (i) First Class M.Sc. (or Second Class M.Sc. with Research Degree) specialised in (a) X-Rays and Structure of Matter, or (b) Applied Spectroscopy, or (c) Theoretical Physics or equivalent qualification: (ii) about 5 years' Research experience in any of above fields. DESIRABLE: Doctorate (ii) Teaching experience; (iii) Knowledge of German or French. (i) NAVAL ARCHITECTURE: ESSENTIAL: B.Sc. Degree in Naval Architecture or equivalent, (ii) About two years' experience in shipyard or drawing and Design Office (j) ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING: ESSENTIAL: First Class Degree in Electrical Communication Engineering or Associateship of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in Electrical Communication Engineering or First Class Master's equivalent degree in Applied Physics with Electrical Communication Engineering as special subject. DESIRABLE: Practical experience. (k) SOIL MECHANICS:—ESSENTIAL — Degree in Civil Engineering followed by specialised studies in Soil Mechanics in Laboratory of repute or equivalent qualifications. (l) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:—ESSENTIAL: Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Engineering or First Class Degree in Mechanical Engineering with about three years' experience with Agricultural Machines or equivalent qualification. DESIRABLE:—Knowledge of Soil Mechanics and Soil Science. Field experience in use and maintenance of Agricultural Machinery. (m) BOTANY :—ESSENTIAL—First Class M.Sc. Degree in Botany or Second Class M.Sc. Degree in Botany preceded by First Class Honours degree or equivalent qualifications. DESIRABLE—(i) Doctorate, (ii) Teaching experience, (iii) Knowledge of Plant Breeding. (n) GEOPHYSICS: — ESSENTIAL—(i) First Class or Second Class M.Sc. Degree in (a) Geophysics or (b) Physics followed by two years' Post-Graduate Studies in Geophysics or equivalent qualifications; (ii) Practical experience in methods of Geophysical prospecting. DESIRABLE: Teaching and Research experience; (o) CIVICS AND HISTORY:—ESSENTIAL — (i) First Class Master's or equivalent honours degree in either History or Political Science with Political Science or History as one subject in B.A., or Second Class Master's degree preceded by First Class Honours degree in either of above subjects or equivalent qualifications; (ii) About three years' Teaching experience of Under-Graduate Classes. DESIRABLE—(i) Knowledge of present day Social Problems in India and Abroad, (ii) experience of Editing College Magazine and conducting debates in Students' Union. NOTE:—Double M.A.'s in History and Political Science preferred.

C. ONE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR. Pay Rs. 350 — 350 — 380 — 380 — 30 — 590 — E.B.— 30 — 770 — 40 — 850. AGE: Above 35 years. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL (i) Master's or equivalent Honours degree in Science or Arts OR degree in Engineering or Technology, (ii) About three years' total Administrative experience in responsible position under Government or Educational Institution or reputed business organisation including experience in Drafting Reports and Letters and handling budget, Accounts and expenditure. DESIRABLE:—(i) Experience of Examination Work, (ii) Experience in Purchase of Stores.

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH VERY ESSENTIAL

Plea For New Cadre Of Administrators

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The growing need for study and research in subjects useful to society "in the changed political set up and in the interest of our economic advancement" was stressed here today by Mr. Nowrosji Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presiding over the annual social gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology at the Convocation Hall here today

Mr. Wadia said that for an efficient running of the State machinery it was necessary to have "knowledge of the problems affecting our every day life and the appropriate policy to solve these problems."

Praising the School for its "good work in this respect", the Vice-Chancellor said that the institution "fulfilled the need for impartial and independent study in the various fields of Economics and other social sciences."

Referring to "the meagre resources of the School", the Vice-Chancellor said that Government should come forward with a special grant to the institution "as it met the requirements of the whole State and to some extent other parts of India". He pleaded the inability of the University to finance the needs of the School for more space to accommodate the increasing number of students on its roll.

He appealed to business and commercial interests to come to the help of the School, "as it had a right to demand such help". He hoped that such help would enable the institute to widen its sphere of activities.

NEW SERVICE NEEDED

Earlier Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the School of Economics and Sociology welcoming the Vice-Chancellor and other guests pleaded for instituting a separate Economic Administration Service drawn from persons possessing "advanced knowledge of economic principles, methods and techniques besides general capacity" to carry out the new schemes of the Welfare State.

He said that "the cost would be small in proportion to the loss now being incurred by the handling of economic affairs by persons not well equipped for the task". If the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and allied activities, he said, was "left deliberately in the hands of those, who by common consent are, with few exceptions, not well equipped for the task", the Planning Commission would not be able to evoke "the understanding and co-operation" that it sought from the public. "A complete overhaul of the administrative machinery is required at least so far as economic administration is concerned, if the Plan is to succeed".

Deploring "the neglect of the study of economics and social sciences and research" in the country, Prof. Vakil said that in a democratic country "a proper appreciation by the public of current economic and social policies and measures is essential." If it was neglected, he warned, democracy might be "misused by demagogues and interested parties by playing upon the ignorance of the voters."

He said that whereas crores of rupees were being spent both by the Central and State Governments on science and technology, "we are still at the stage of elementary discussion on the development of economic and social research even at the hands of a body like the Planning Commission" which, he said, was "in a better position to appreciate the urgency of the problem of having a chain of well-equipped institutions in these subjects."

BETTER COORDINATION

On the question of regional universities, Prof Vakil said that "in view of the limited resources of this country, it would perhaps be appropriate for the Government not to encourage Universities in the State to multiply institutions of all types at all centres, but to bring about specialisation in some branches at each centre." If this was borne in mind, he added, "it will be appropriate" to earmark "special grants for the development of this institution for the type of progress which is desired.

Tracing the growth of the School, he said that it had "contributed to the economic thought of the country not only by supplying trained workers but also by its research publications." He hoped that the University authorities and the Government would come forward to help the School in meeting the problems of "space and hostel accommodation."

An interesting variety entertainment programme was presented on the occasion.

Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti Exams.

Pariksha-Mantri Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, informs that the ensuing examination for Assam, Bengal, Gujerat, Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra, Bombay, Madhya-Bharat, Celyon, Africa and Andaman, is going to be held on the 19th and 20th of April 1952.

Canddates should send their application forms along with examination fee to their respective centres-in-charge on due date.

Dates, on or before which the application forms are to be submitted are as follows:—

Last date for application forms along with examination fee to be handed over to the Centres-in-charge — 3rd March 1952.

Last date for application forms along with examination fee to reach Wardha—10th March 1952.

Application for exemption from any examination—10th February 1952.

Scholarship For Part C State Candidate

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Government of India will in 1952 award one scholarship to a candidate who by birth of domicile is a native of any Part C State or the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scholarship is tenable for three years—or less if the course finishes earlier—for study in a foreign country in any branch of knowledge for which suitable facilities do not exist in India. Candidates should not ordinarily be more than thirty years of age on January 1, 1952.

Application forms can be obtained from the Chief Commissioner of the State concerned and must reach him not later than February 29, 1952.

NEW NAME FOR PIR PAGARO'S SUCCESSOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 2: Pir Sikandar Shah, eldest son of the late Pir Pagaro, will assume the name of "Pir Mardan Shah, Pir Pagaro VII" at a 'dastabhandi' ceremony to be held at Dargah Pir-jo-Goth on February 4, it was announced in Karachi, yesterday. On installation, Pir Sikander Shah will assume his full name, Pir Mardan Shah II, Pir Pagaro VII.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 2008.
Muslim Jamal-ul-Awal 6, 1371
Parsi: Shehrewar 4, 1321
Sunrise 7-12 a.m., Sunset 6-33 p.m.
Hightide 4-32, 18-30, Lowtide 11-18, 23-42.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Classes on the Bhagavad Gita, Mission premises, Khar 9 a.m.

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA: Celebration of Shri Madhwa Navami, at Vidyalaya premises, Bhimani St., Matunga commences today.

SRI SUBRAMANIA SAMAJ: Thaipushya Mahovatvam, Samaj, premises, Matunga 9 a.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Talk on Child problems, Venukutir, National Park, Borivli, 10 a.m.

GANDHI SEVA MANDIR: Public meeting, to felicitate successful candidates, G. S. Mandir, Ghodbunder Rd., Bandra. 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on Building of Character Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

KING'S CIRCLE GARDEN: Vocal music from 5 to 7 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Band music from 5 to 7 p.m.

YOGA DEMONSTRATION: Swami Satchidanandji is giving a demonstration of Yoga Asanas at 9 a.m. at the Rashtriya Girls School, Ghatkopar.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Habit of Samadhi", Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Dry Weather Over The Country

NIGHT TEMPERATURES BELOW NORMAL

POONA, Feb. 2 (PTI): Following is the weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were 2 degrees to 4 degrees F below normal in south-west Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the adjoining parts of coastal Andhradesa and East Hyderabad. They were appreciably to markedly above normal in north-west India and Saurashtra and Kutch.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Light showers are likely to occur in the Punjab (I) and north-west Uttar Pradesh.

Observations recorded on Saturday.

Allahabad	85	56	0	0.1	—0.8
Baroda	94	57	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	90	70	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	85	60	0	0	—0.4
Delhi	82	54	0	0.4	—0.7
Lucknow	86	56	0	0.2	—0.6
Nagpur	87	55	0	0	—0.4
Poona	86	55	0	0	—0.1
Surat	96	62	0	0	—0.1

Eden's Talks With Schuman

PARIS, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had a four-hour talk today with French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman.

Leaving the Foreign Office he told newspapermen: "I gave an account of our discussions in Washington and we also examined a number of problems which we share together".

Mr. Eden and M. Schuman will continue their talks tomorrow morning.

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 2 (HS): Mr. V.G. Kshotriya, a popular teacher of the H.D. High School, Sholapur, died this morning of heart attack.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Nanu Choksey, L.G. songs, 8-15 R.N. Karkare, Rain ka sapna, 11-45 Prabhakar Rane, Daiyan Kahan, 12-15 p.m. For Women Gujarati, 1-10 Imrat Husain Khan, Sitar, 1-40 The Week's Programmes, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon, 'Prom', 5-30 Sulochana Mhapsekar, Sugar bana, 6-10 Imrat Husain Khan, Sitar, 6-30 R.N. Karkare, Gajarva baje, 7-00 Nanu Choksey L.G. Songs, 7-20 Instrumental Duet, 7-30 Prabhakar Rane, Kanganva mora, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 Malati Pande, Khayal, 8-45 Nanu Choksey, L. G. Songs, 9-15 Rama Hariharan, Karnatic Music, 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude, 10-00 Connoisseur's Choice.

VARIATIONS: 8 a. m. Imrat Husain Khan, Sitar, 8-45 Malati Pande, Marathi Stage Songs, 11-00 Apki Pasand. 11-45 "Devi Shrimati Ahilyabai" Historical play in Marathi, 1 p.m. Malati Pande, Marathi Bhavgeet (Raja Badhe), 1-30 Sardar Gulraja, L. H. Songs, 1-50 Jagannathbuwa, Pandharpurkar, Garajat aye, 5-30 For Children, Marathi, 6-00 Prabhakar Rane, Marathi Pad (M.G. Rangnekar), 6-20 For the Villages (Marathi), 6-50 For the Villages (Kannada), 8-15 R.N. Karkare, Daya chhaya, 8-30 Katha Sahitya-Priya Pravas, Talk (Hindi), 8-45 Shankarrao Golatkar and Party, Abhang, 9-00 Sardar Gulraja, L. H. Songs, 9-30 Radio Trailer (Marathi), 9-45 Sulochana Mhapsekar, Khele Madhuban me, 10-00 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar, Ritu basant phul bahar.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 m.—326.1 m.—8-15 a.m. Savare Savaathe; 8-30 Indira Pendse (Khayal); 9 a.m. Programme in Gujarati for Children. 6 p.m. Janesh B. Shukla (Geeto); 6-20 Veena Mehta, Geeto; 6-35 Sau Sathe (Ahmedabad only); 7 Indira Pendse (Khayal); 7-15 Veena Mehta (Nhanalalna Geeto); 7-35 Vaividhya (Baroda only); 8 Alap and Khayal Sdudh Kalyan (Sung by Air Artist); 8-30 Aapani Pasandgi (Baroda only); 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet: Relayed from Delhi (Ahmedabad only); 9-15 Veena Mehta (Geeto); 9-30 Indira Pendse (Vilambit and Drut: Khayal).

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5 p.m. English Magazine, 5-30 Calling All Forces, 6-40 Home News From Britain, 6-45 'Cafe Colette', 7-30 Big Ben. Radio Newsreel, 7-45 'Concerto', 8-45 'The Small Geography of a Youngish Writer', 9 Ted Ray in 'Ray's A Laugh', 9-40 Ted Ray in lysis, 9-45 European Or Atlantic Union? 10-15 Sunday Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 10-45 Radio Newsreel, 11 In Town Tonight, 11-40 Home News From Britain.

EASTERN SERVICES: 6-45 London Calling Asia, 7-30 News And News Talk, 7-45 'Bachon Ke Lie', 8-15 'Radio Se Angrezi', 8-25 'In-Se-Miliye', 8-35 'Ap Ke Jawab Men'.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Round Up Time, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club. 9-15 Penfriends Corner. 9-30 Choice of the People. 10-30 Jazz Record Shop. 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Musical Clock 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 1-00 Close Down. 5-00 Hindi Programmes. 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Your music and Mine, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes Record of the Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Government Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close Down.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Edisons Continental Laboratories Limited and the Continental Drug Company Limited, Worli Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

GROWING MINOR CROPS

Haldane Praises State Effort

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the noted British biologist and physicist, in an exclusive interview to this paper, said that the Government of India was quite alive to the need of growing minor crops in order to remove the food scarcity in the country. Government's efforts in this direction were commendable and the achievements were substantial, he added.

He said that it was good to devote attention to minor crops for they yielded quick results, side by side with increasing the yield of major crops. The minor crops, he said, would go a long way in easing the food situation in the country. India, he said, had tremendous scope for developing minor crops.

Prof. Haldane who had a busy time in the city addressing various institutions left for Lonavla this afternoon. He will be returning here tomorrow.

Found Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Unni Nair, 25, was found stabbed last night at Kings Circle.

Two persons were taken into custody in this connection by the Kingsway police.

BANK OF INDIA STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Last minute negotiations between the striking employees of the Bank of India and the management are going on to put an end to the one-month old strike in the bank.

The Chief Commissioner of Labour, Government of India, met the General Manager of the Bank of India today to discuss the strike situation.

The General Manager, Mr. A.C. Clarke, is learnt to have told the Labour Commissioner that employees on strike should withdraw their demands regarding hours of work, writing of pass books and payment for the strike period before they could be allowed to resume duty.

The striking employees have called a meeting on Monday to take a final decision whether to continue the strike or not, in view of the "adamant" attitude" of the management.

Ex-Army Man Goes On Hunger strike

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 2 (HS): Mr. Manekchand Kshirsagar, an ex-employee from the Army, has started hunger-strike today in front of the Sholapur District Collectors' Office demanding immediate employment from the Government.

Interview With Frank Capra

On February 3 at 9-45 P.M. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview with Frank Capra by Uma Anand on all Bombay wavelengths.

The Indian music item originally cheduled at this time on Bombay-B has been cancelled.

MARATHI PLAY

At 11-45 A.M. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a Play in Marathi entitled "Devi Ahlyabai" written by Shivram Washikar. Durgabai Khote, Baby Shakuntala and Chittaranjan Kolhatkar will participate in this play.

The programme can be heared on Bombay 'B' (353 and 41.44 metres).

FILM REVIEW

Vasant K. Kelkar will broadcast a film review in Marathi from All India Radio, Bombay on February 4 at 9-00 P.M. and not at 8-30 P.M. as originally scheduled.

"Varacha Man Rakhla Pahije", a feature in Marathi written by B. V Nadkarni on Bombay-B has been shifted from 8-45 P.M. to 9-45 P.M. and items scheduled at 9-00 P.M. and 9-45 P.M. have been cancelled.

BRITISH CRUISER IN BOMBAY

Capt. L. F. Durnford-Slater, R. H. Commanding H.M.S. Gambia which arrived in Bombay on Saturday, paid a courtesy call on Brigadier K. R. Varma Sub Area Commander. Picture shows Brigadier Varma greeting Capt. Durnford-Slater.

Collections For Flag Day

RS. 28,801 UP TO JAN. 25

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Flag Day collections from Greater Bombay amounted to Rs. 28,801 upto January 25. Some more donations are expected to be received.

The City Flag Day Appeal Fund Committee, which met last week, noted with gratification the splendid response given by the public of Bombay to the Flag Day Appeal Fund and expressed its thanks to the press and the theatres, which volunteered to give publicity to the campaign and to the various organisations and individuals who helped in the work of collection as well as the donors.

Further donations to the Flag Day Appeal Fund may be forwarded to the Chairman, Flag Day Appeal Fund Committee, Old Custom House, Bombay.

This Fund is utilised for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their families and for providing amenities for serving personnel.

36 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES SETTLED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Thirty industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators, in Bombay State, during December last, 13 of these being under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No settlement could be arrived at in 18 cases, three of these being under the BIR Act.

In 27 cases, the parties did not pursue the matter and in four cases the representative unions concerned referred the disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Seventy-three per cent of the total disputes that came up for conciliation under the BIR Act, during the month, were from the cotton textile industry. The silk textile industry recorded 15 per cent of the total disputes, while the rest were accounted for by the textile processing, banking, woollen textile, transport, electricity and sugar industries.

Ahmedabad Workers' Cost Of Living

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During December last, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad (on base year ended July 1927 equal to 100) receded by six points to 252, owing to a fall of seven and 12 points in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, respectively.

H.M.S. 'GAMBIA' IN HARBOUR

Courtesy Visit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

H.M.S. "Gambia" attached to East Indies Squadron arrived in Bombay this moriing on a week's courtesy visit and was secured to cruiser buoy off the I.N. Dockyard near the Gateway of India.

A full programme of official calls then ensued. These included calls by Capt. L. F. Durnford Slater, the Skipper, on Commodore R.M.T. Taylor, Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay; Mr. Leslie Pott, the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in Bombay; and Brig. K. K. Varma, Sub Area Commander. The calls were returned by the Dy. High Commissioner for U.K., Mr. Leslie Pott; Commodore R.M.T. Taylor and Brig. K. K. Varma, in the forenoon.

Capt. Durnford Slater called on H.E. the Governor of Bombay and lunched with him at Raj Bhavan today.

The Indian Navy has drawn up a full programme of entertainment for "Gambia" during her stay in Bombay, which includes picnics, cocktail parties, lunches, dances and sight-seeing tours. Hockey, water polo and soccer matches between the ship's teams and local sides have also been arranged.

The "Gambia" will be open to the public on Thursday February 7 between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. Admission will be by passes which can be had from the Indian Navy Office, Vithal House, Mint Road, Bombay.

H.M.S. Gambia is carrying a crew of 730 including 35 officers and was commissioned in February 1942. This is her first visit to Bombay. The ship has a gross tonaage of 8,000 tons and the last port of call was Karachi.

Tenancy Rules Amendment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Rules, 1949, will be received by the Government of Bombay up to February 28, 1952. The draft amendment which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of February 1, seeks to insert a new rule (28-A) prescribing the form and manner of making an appeal to the Collector under section 74 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

HIGH COMMAND HOLDS INQUEST ON ELECTION TRENDS

Morarji Desai's Case Figures In Discussions

FUTURE SET-UP IN CONGRESS MINORITY STATES

NEW DELHI, February 2.

THE Congress Working Committee, which held its first post-election meeting today, is likely to take a decision tomorrow, whether the Congress should form ministries in Madras and Travancore-Cochin where the party has failed to secure the required majority.

The question of forming Congress ministries in Orissa and Rajasthan, where the Congress parties are not likely to secure absolute majority will also be considered, it is learnt.

In this connection, the question of coalescing with other parties willing to co-operate with the Congress or of accepting Independent members is expected to be considered.

The Congress Working Committee held general discussion today for over five hours in two sessions on the election trends.

According to informed quarters, the talks were in the nature of a preliminary post-mortem, as the committee has to take steps for the reorganisation and revitalisation of the Congress in the light of its achievements, experiences and results of the election.

Madras Report

The Congress reverses in the south formed the main subject of discussion. Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the T.N.C.C., Mr. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister of Madras and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari are understood to have apprised the committee of the situation in the state and the reasons for the Congress failure.

Bombay's Case

A general discussion followed in the committee on the "next step" and what directive should be given with particular reference to key figures who were unseated by a narrow margin of votes. A case in point was that of the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, who lost by a narrow margin

As a general principle, it is understood the consensus of opinion in the committee was not in favour of securing seats in the Upper Houses for persons whom the electorate had failed to back up or allow defeated ministers to continue in office and await a bye-election. But nevertheless, it was realised that there might be instances where a key-candidate might have lost owing to adventious circumstances. In the case if the Bombay Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Congress Party as a whole would appear to have expressed the view that he should lead it. In such a contingency, it was thought unexceptionable, if he was allowed to lead the party, till he secured another seat. For the interim period, he might be elected to the Upper House. Exceptions apart, the general view was that persons who failed at the polls could not be put up for the Upper House.

The Working Committee however, has taken no firm decision on the question. The Central Election Committee will consider the problem and report to the Working Committee tomorrow afternoon.

Defeated Ministers

The Working Committee is meeting here again tomorrow afternoon, when a decision is likely to be taken on the question of whether the Congress Party should assume responsibility of office in the states of Madras and Travancore-Cochin where they have failed to secure a majority out have emerged as the single largest party, and in the states of Orissa and Rajasthan where a similar situation is apprehended.

The Committee is also expected to consider and decide tomorrow on the question of defeated ministers continuing in office and their contesting bye-elections. The Committee will also have to take a decision on the continuance in office of ministries in states, like Madras, where there will be bicameral legislatures and the new legislature cannot be constituted till the middle of April and, where not only has the party failed to secure a majority but a number of Ministers have also been unseated.

The Central Election Committee of the Congress is meeting tomorrow morning and is expected to consider some of these points particularly the question of bye-elections and defeated ministers and make its recommendations to the Working Committee in the afternoon.

Attitude Towards Parties

Representatives from Travancore-Cochin union who arrived in Delhi today participated in the discussions in the afternoon.

The Working Committee, according to observers here, was faced with two general issues, firstly what should the Congress attitude be towards Communists in certain states where they were in a challenging position and also towards certain extreme Rightist groups in states like Orissa and Rajasthan.

When the Committee met today for the first time after the elections, the Congress President, Mr. Nehru asked for the views of the various representatives on the situation in their respective states. Almost all of them participated in the exchange of views, and each gave an appraisal of the situation in his state and the causes for Congress reverses.

Swing To Extremes

The apparent swing of the electorate to the extreme left in the south as also the swing in the opposite direction in states like Orissa and Rajasthan are also reported to have figured in the discussions. The representatives of the areas where the Communists have scored heavily to emerge as the second largest party next to the Congress, are reported to have been of the view that there was no cause for alarm, while at the same time, they could not also be complacent. They are reported to have attributed the Communist success not so much to pro-Communism of the electorate as to discontent with the Congress. The lack of proper Congress organisation in certain places was also responsible for the reverses according to them.

The question of formation of governments in states where the Congress has failed to secure an absolute majority will be considered again by the committee tomorrow afternoon.

The position in Bombay where

(Continued on Page 17.)

Plight Of 'Harijan'

NAVJIVAN TRUST'S DECISION

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2, (PTI.)

THE Navjivan Trust announced today that it had decided to close down from next month the three weeklies founded by Mahatma Gandhi for the propagation of his ideology—The Harijan (English), The Harijan Bandhu (Gujerati) and The Harijan Sevak (Hindi).

In a statement, Mr. Jivanji Desai, Managing Trustee of the Trust explained that the Trust had taken this decision with great regret "because of the heavy loss the Trust was being put to in running the Weeklies.

He said that though from 1946 onwards, the circulation of the Harijan papers had progressively diminished, they paid their own way. But during the last two years, the number of subscribers had been so reduced that the Navjivan Trust had been put to a heavy loss on their account, and there was no sign of improvement.

Gandhiji was opposed to the publication of the papers at a loss, and it is against the policy of the Trust to accept advertisements. Hence after considering the whole question from all sides, the Navjivan Trust with great regret decided to close down the papers.

He added: "It is unnecessary to relate the contribution made by these papers in shaping the public life of this country. But in view of the poor number of subscribers, the Trust has been compelled to come to the above decision."

ENGLISH EDITION FROM WARDHA

The Navjivan Trust in a further announcement, stated that following a request from Sarva Seva Sangh Wardha, for allowing it to carry on the publication of "Harijan" (English edition), the Trust had decided to entrust it with its publication.

TUNISIAN SITUATION

Fifteen Delegations' Memorandum

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI-AFP): Fifteen Delegations, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan and India today handed to the President of the General Assembly, Chairman of the Security Council and the Secretary-Genecalling attention of the UN memral of the United Nations a letter bers on the seriousness of consequences, which might arise if the present situation were to be maintained in Tunisia".

Mayoral Reception

A civic reception was held in honour of the table tennis teams that have come here to participate in the nineteenth world table tennis championships. In the picture above Mr. S. K. Patil is seen with the Hong Kong team.

CONDITION FOR DECONTROL OF FOOD GRAINS

Dinkerrao Desai Speaks Out

ANAND, (Bombay), Feb. 2 (UPI).

"I would remove control now, but on one condition, that people should not ask for food from Government wherever control is removed," declared Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Bombay's Supply Minister, today.

Mr. Desai, who was declaring open the pumping station of the Agricultural Institute here, said that the food problem could not be solved unless people and Government co-operated in producing more food.

The Government of India should also give up its policy of "orthodox finance" and give liberal loans to agriculturists, and start immediate schemes for conservation of water, he added.

"Government," he continued, "should do this, even at the risk of inflation of currency."

He hoped that the scheme which the institution had undertaken would be a success, with the cooperation of the Government and the people, especially if the latter shook off their lethargy.

The Union Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is the chairman of the Institute's Governing Body, said that intensive cultivation should now be taken in hand, following the practical example given by the institute. He deprecated the use of chemical fertilisers. The farmer should make use of human and animal waste as "food for his land," he said, adding that this method would increase the yield five times more.

DIGGING FOR FOOD

A trench, thousand feet long, two feet wide and three feet deep was dug here this morning in two hours' time amidst scenes of enthusiasm and inspiration, by a "land army" comprised of students, professor-guests and some villagers. Twenty batches, each consisting of twenty members took part in the operation.

The Union Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi set the ball rolling when he wielded a pickaxe himself and started operation. He was soon joined by Mr. Densminger, Director of the Ford Foundation in India and other American agricultural experts.

Encouraged by her husband's example and also anxious to lend a helping hand, Mrs Lilavati Munshi, who was all along watching the digging operation, also joined. Their number swelled, when Bombay's Supply Minister Mr. Dinkerrao Desai joined, invited by Mr. Munshi, and by Miss Maniben Patel.

Junagadh And Pakistan

ACCESSION ISSUE IN COURT

KARACHI, Feb. 2 (PTI): The Pakistan Ministry of State here has been asked by the Sind Chief Court to clarify the official status of Munawar Jahan Begum, senior Begum of Junagadh.

Mr. Constatine, the Chief Justice ordered reference to the States Ministry this morning, when hearing of the bail application of the Begum was resumed.

The Begum was arrested on Monday on the charge of beating to death her 13-year-old maid-servant.

Her bail application has since been rejected by the citys magistrates court and it is now before the Sind Chief Court where it is being heard in chamber.

The Begum's counsel is reported to have pleaded before the Sind Chief Court that "Nawab of Junagadh retained his sovereignty when acceding to Pakistan on September 15, 1947" and the Begum was, therefore, entitled to "Sovereign's immunity".

The Prosecution Counsel is reported to have argued that "the Nawab of Junagadh was not a ruling chief as he had formally acceded to Pakistan. Junagadh being an acceded state, its ruler cannot have the same status or facilities as, for instance, the Shah of Iran".

RAJPRAMUKHS' 'GURU-DAKSHINA'

BANGALORE, Feb. 2 (HS): The Rajpramukh of Mysore State invited Prof. V. L. De'Souza to his palace recently and presented him Rs. 25,000 as 'Guru-Dakshina'. Prof. V. L. De'Souza is one of the eminent professors of the Mysore University, who is now leaving for Bombay after his retirement from the Mysore University to join the Banking Commission of the Bombay Government.

SAURASHTRA SETS RECORD FOR CONGRESS VICTORY

92 Per Cent Seats Captured

POSITION IMPROVES IN BIHAR AND ASSAM

RAJKOT, Feb. 2.

WITH 92 per cent of the seats in the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party in this State has bettered their Bombay counterpart's record of 85 per cent.

The Party has secured 55 out of 60 seats for the State Assembly, a slight improvement on its present strength of 41 out of 45 seats.

All prominent party figures, including the Ministers, have been elected. Not a single Congress candidate forfeited his deposit.

The Congress success has been complete in the House of the People contest claiming all the six seats allotted to the State.

The party contested 59 of the 60 Assembly seats, one of its candidates having been rejected at the scrutiny stage. It had two uncontested wins, one for the General seat from Talaga-Datha and one for the Scheduled tribe reserved seat from Morvi Malia.

Of the remaining 57 seats, the Congress lost only 4. Fifteen and half lakhs of people exercised their franchise. Of this the Congress got about 63 per cent votes.

The new Assembly will hardly have any opposition group worth the name. There are two Socialists, two Independents and one Khedut Sangh.

The Saurashtra Khedut Sangh, which was formed about three years ago, contested 34 seats but got only one seat. All its top office-bearers including the president were defeated. The party polled 14 per cent of the votes.

About half of the 222 candidates that contested the election lost their deposits. Of these 39 were Independents, 21 Socialists, 21 Hindu Mahasabhaites, 11 KMPP, nine Khedut Sangh, two Jan Sangh, three Scheduled Castes Federation and one Communist.

FOR PARLIAMENT

Congress put up candidates for all the six seats of the House of the People, one of which it won unopposed. In capturing all the other five seats, the party polled 66 per cent of the total 7.63 lakh votes polled.

Nineteen candidates contested the five seats. The nine candidates who forfeited their deposit included three KMPP, three Hindu Mahasabha, one independent and two Socialists.

Majority In Sight

CONGRESS NEEDS ONLY SEVEN MORE SEATS

PATNA, Feb. 2 (PTI): With 120 results yet to be announced, the Congress in Bihar has to win only seven more seats to gain a majority in a house of 330. Out of 228 Assembly results announced so far it has captured 159 seats. It won 13 seats out of 19, the results of which were announced today.

Four Cabinet ministers, namely Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha (Chief Minister), Dr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Mr. Badrinath Verma, and Mr. Ram Charitar Singh, have been re-elected so far while three —Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Pandit Binodanand Jha and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay—have been unseated. The last named minister is contesting from another constituency—Giridih cum Dumri—where he is facing his victorious rival of Barkagaon, the leader of the Janata Party, the Raja Bahadur of Ramgarh, who has been returned from our constituencies so far.

The founder president of the Adibasi Mahasabha, Mr. P.C. Birua, was defeated today from Chaibasa Parliamentary Constieuency by a Jharkhand nominee, Mr. Kanuram Deogam, who polled over 1,36,000 votes and defeated him by a margin of 1,12,000 votes.

LATEST TALLY

Following is the position of the Parties at midnight Saturday-Sunday, in the election results:

MADRAS (375)

Congress 147, Communists 59, KMPP 34, Socialists 13, Krishikar Lok 14, Forward Bloc 3, S C F 2, Independents 61, and State Parties 31. Total 364.

RAJASTHAN (160)

Congress 51, Independents, 29, Ram Rajya Parishad 17, Krishikar Lok Party 7, Jan Sangh 6, Hindu Mahasabha 2, Socialists and the K M P P 1 each. Total 114.

PEPSU (60).

Congress 19, Akali 9, Independents 7, Jan Sangh 2, Communists 1, K M P P 1, and Scheduled Castes Federation 1, Total 40.

PUNJAB (126).

Congress 56, Akalis 5, Communists 4, Zamindari League 2, Independents 5, Total 72.

MADHYABHARAT (99).

Congress 65, Hindu Mahasabha 8, Socialist 4, Jan Sangh 4, Rama Rajya Parishad 1, Independents 3, Total 85.

ASSAM (108).

Congress 57, Socialists 4, K M P P 1, Communists 1, Garo National Council 3, Mizo Union 3, Others 2 and Independents 9. Total 80.

BIHAR (330)

Congress 159, Jharkhand 26, Socialists 18, Janata 11, Independents 9, Forward Bloc 1, Ganatantra Parishad 1, Ram Rajya Parishad 1, Lok Sewak Sangh 1, KMP 1, Total 228.

WEST BENGAL (238)

Congress 133, Communists 26, K M P P 14, Jana Sangha 7, F B-Marxists 8, H M 4, F B R 1, Others 5, Independents 11. Total 209.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY (99)

Congress 68, Independents 8, K M P P 7, Socialists 3, Scheduled Caste Federation 2, Communist 1, Total 89.

MADHYA PRADESH (232)

Congress 187, KMPP 6, RRP 2, Peasants and Workers 2, Socialists 1, and Independents 22. Total 220.

ORISSA (140)

Congress 62, Ganatantra Parishad 29, Socialists 10, Communists Seven, Independent Peoples Party, 4, Forward Bloc 1, Independents 19, Total 132.

VINDHYA PRADESH (60)

Congress 23, Socialists 10, Jan Sangh 2, Ram Rajya Parishad 2, KMPP 1, Independents 2, Total 40.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (496)

Congress 160, Socialists 4, Communists and Allied Parties 19, K M P P 7, Scheduled Castes Federation 2, T T N C (Travancore) 1, Peasants and Workers Party 2, Commonweal Party of Madras 3, Independents 24, and other parties 11, Total 233.

SUGAR QUOTA RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI). — A further quantity of 14,000 tons of sugar out of the current season's production was today released by the Government of India from 133 factories for sale in the free market.

Congress Heading For Majority In Punjab

DR. BHARGAVA DEFEATED IN ONE CONTEST

AMBALA, Feb. 2.

Congress further consolidated its position in the Punjab today when it captured 13 more seats and conceded one to the Akalis.

With 72 results declared so far it stood in need of eight more seats to gain absolute majority in the 126-member legislature.

The Akali success today was from the double-member Rupar constituency, where its candidate Mr. Pratap Singh defeated Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad (Ind.) a former minister.

Two of the five Independent candidates elected to the Assembly announced at Kulu today that they would join the Congress Party in the State Assembly.

According to unofficial but reliable sources Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former Chief Minister of the Punjab lost from the Butan assembly constituency to the Congress candidate Dr. Ram Sarup. Dr. Bhargava is contesting also from Thanesar Assembly constituenc ywhere counting will commence tomorrow.

Four Times Victor

PATNA, Saturday.

Kajabanadur Ramakshya Narain Singh, leader of the Janata Party of Bihar has achieved the unique distinction of having been returned to the Bihar Assembly from four constituencies. Having earlier succeeded from Peterbar, Bagodar and Barkagaon, he signalled his fourth victory today when he was returned from Gomia defeating his Congress, Socialist and K.M.P. rivals. He obtained 9,115 votes with the Congress candidate Shrimati Bhuneswari Devi coming second with 4,068. The other two forfeited their deposits. He will now have to resign from three of the four seats, which will result in three By-elections.

Not content with his four victories the Raja Bahadur of Ramgarh is contesting from yet one more Constituency—Giridih. Fitted against him here is Mr. Krishna Vallabh Sahay, a minister of the present Government, who has already been once beaten by the Raja Bahadur at Barkagaon.

Orissa Lost To Congress

CUTTACK, Feb. 2, (PTI): A clearer picture of the possible final party position in the Orissa Assembly was available today with the announcement of eight more results of Assembly elections.

Congress won six of the seats declared to raise the present strength of the party in the Assembly to 62. But with only eight more results remaining to be announced, it had no chances of securing an absolute majority in the 140-member Assembly though it would emerge as the largest single party in the House.

The Ganatantra Parishad, the main rival of the Congress in this state, annexed two seats today and its nominees returned so far number 29. Ten of the remaining seats have gone to Socialists, seven, to Communists, four, to Independent Peoples Party, one to Forward Bloc while Independents have won 19 seats.

According to unofficial information, the Congress was assured of two seats in the Nimapara-Kakatpur constituency where counting is nearing completion.

Of the four women contestants in the Orissa Assembly elections, three have been successful while the fourth, Shrimati Sundari Devi (G.P.), was defeated today in the Nilgiri Double-Member Constituency which returned Congressmen for both the seats.

DHARAMSALA, Feb. 2 (PTI).—Mr. Hem Raj (Congress) was declared elected today to the House of the People seat from Kangra Constituency. He defeated Mr. Yodh Raj, Jan Sangh candidate, and four others.

Setback For Congress In Parliament

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Congress Party won five more seats in the House of People today, but it suffered a major setback in Parliamentary elections in West Bengal, where its nominee Mrs. Renuka Ray, a prominent sitting member of Parliament, was defeated by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a Hindu Mahasabha leader in the Hooghly constituency by 4,900 votes.

It also suffered two losses in Hyderabad, where the last two parliamentary results were announced today. The two seats from the Karimnagar constituency in this state were shared by the Peoples Democratic Front and the Scheduled Castes Federation. The Federation nominee Mr. M. R. Krishna defeated his Congress rival by over a lakh of votes in the contest for the reserved seat.

WEST BENGAL WELL IN CONGRESS BAG

Mrs. Renuka Ray Is Unseated

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2: The West Bengal Congress Party suffered a setback today when Mrs. Renuka Ray, sitting member of Parliament was defeated by a margin of 5,000 votes at the hands of the Hindu Mahasabha candidate, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, in the Hooghly Parliamentary constituency.

Mrs. Ray is the wife of the Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government. Mr. S. N. Ray.

In the Assembly elections, however, the Congress captured eight of the nine seats results of which were announced today

With only 26 results still to come, the strength of the Congress is now 133 seats in the 238-member Assembly. The Communist party, with one more seat obtained today, now has a total of nine seats in the House. The position of the other parties remaining unchanged.

Comilla Cotton Exports

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Government of India have decided to permit exports of Assam Comilla cotton during the current season through the port of Calcutta up to an over-all quota of 10,000 bales. This quota will include the carry-over from the last year's crop.

Stage Set For Counting In Uttar Pradesh

14 MILLION VOTES IN FIVE LAKH BOXES

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2 (PTI): Counting on votes begins tomorrow in the 332 Assembly and 64 House of People Constituencies in the 48 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Within the next two weeks results of the 413 Assembly and 81 House of People seats will be known, according to official circles.

More than Five Lakh Ballot boxes are being transported from the distant polling stations to the headquarters in each district and kept under strong police guard.

In some of the Eastern districts like Banaras and Ghazipur the ballot boxes have been transported by boats.

Nearly fourteen million electors are estimated to have cast their votes in the general elections in the state.

In Allahabad the coutning of votes in Mr. Nehru's House of People Constitueuncy—Allahabad (East) cum Jaunpur (West)—begins on February four and the counting is expected to take about two days.

The counting in Faizabad North West constituency from where Acharya J. B. Kripalani is contesting for the House of People will begun on February, six.

In Bareilly Municipality constituency from where U P's Chief Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, is contesting for the State Assemoly the counting will begin after about a week.

In Lucknow, the counting will begin on February four for the Assembly constituency and for the Parliamentary constituency Lucknow district (Central) from where Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is a candidate—the counting will begin on February six

Baroda Tenants' Satyagraha

ANAND, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A threat to offer Satyagraha in the form of non-payment of taxes to the Municipality is held out by the Baroda Tenants' Association as a protest against the enhancement of water tax, according to information received here.

New Move To Resolve Anglo-Egyptian Deadlock ?

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITISH Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson conferred with Hafez Afifi Pasha, chief of King Farouk's royal cabinet at the Abdin Palace for about an hour today.

A palace spokesman declined to reveal the nature of their discussion but said: "It was not just a courtesy call."

Earlier this week, Sir Ralph had an audience with King Farouk himself.

Today's meeting took place as Egyptian newspapers suggested that Sir Ralph would take preliminary steps to renew Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which have been at a standstill, since Egypt abrogated the treaty last October.

Other Press reports said Amr Pasha, recently recalled Egyptian Ambassador to Britain, would return to his post in London during next week.

England's Chances In Swaythling Cup Enhanced

JAPANESE WOMEN STILL UNBEATEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ITS stiffest opponent, France, overcome this evening, England can now look forward to a plain sailing towards the final of the Swaythling Cup Team Table Tennis Championship. Four times world champion Richard Bergmann paved the way for this splendid 5-3 English triumph by all his three matches against the Frenchmen. The giant-killers of the Corbillon Cup contest, the Japanese girls, today added one more victory to their tally when they downed India convincingly.

The wonderful concentration of Bergmann is indeed remarkable. Always planning his game ahead of his opponent, Bergmann had all his opponents guessing with his clever strategy. He lost the first game to the French champion Roothoft, but soon settled down to relentless table tennis, fighting every point with determiniation. The result was as expected. His opponent failed to play up to him, finding his consistency too much to cope up with.

Leach lost his entire mood, when the umpire penalised him touching the table with his non-playing hand. It seems that in the course of a long-drawn out rally Leach stretched himself to return an angular stroke of Amouretti, and in so doing, the umpire alleged that he touched the table with his non-playing hand, and even Amouretti gave an appearance of dis-satisfaction over the decision. Leach was 21-20 in the final game at the moment, and had that important point been allotted to him, the game would have been over.

It is very difficult to criticise an umpire, for he is the man on the spot, and it is customary to respect the umpire's decision in all matters where points of facts are involved.

Japan made yet anotner headway when they defeated convincingly India in the Corbillon Cup. The opening match between Miss Narahara and Miss Sultana provided excellent table tennis, the Indian champion going down in three well-contested games.

English girls, the Rose Twins, won their Corbillon Cup encounter with Hungary very easily, in fact winning by three-games-to-nil.

The results were:—

SWAYTHLING CUP

England beat Germany: 5-Nil.

Venner (England) beat Braun (Germany) 23-21, 21-18; Leach (England) beat Dr. Mauritz (Germany) 21-14, 21-7; Bergmann (England) beat Schneider (Germany) 21-14, 21-11; Venner (England) beat Dr. Mauritz (Germany) 21-7, 21-16, Bergmann (England) beat Braun (Germany) 21-13, 21-10.

Hungary beat Afghanistan: 5-Nil.

Sido (Hungary) beat Abdul Hamid (Afghanistan) 21-9, 21-12; Cyalooi Elemer (Hungary) beat Kabire (Afghanistan) 21-15, 21-13; Koilzian Joisef (Hungary) beat Yassin (Afghanistan) 21-9 21-8; Cyalooi Elemer (Hungary) beat Abdul Hamid (Afghanistan) 21-6, 21-7, Sido (Hungary) beat Yessin (Afghanistan) 21-10, 21-12.

Portugal beat Cambodia: 5-Nil

A. Goncalves (Portugal) beat Tamyar (Cambodia) 21-13, 21-17; Oliveira Roumos (Portugal) beat Thaivyphang (Cambodia) 17-21, 21-10, 21-13; Rose Duque (Portugal) beat Keehmy (Cambodia) 21-12, 21-18; A. Goncalves (Portugal) beat Thaivyphang (Cambodia) 21-15, 21-16; Rose Duque (Portugal) beat Tamyar (Cambodia) 21-18, 21-16.

Japan beat Pakistan: 5-Nil

Fujii (Japan) beat A. H. Khan Majboor (Pakistan) 21-10, 21-10; Hayashi (Japan) beat Izzat Awan (Pakistan) 21-9, 21-10; Satoh (Japan) beat Akbar Sherif (Pakistan) 21-17, 21-13; Fujii (Japan) beat Izzat Awan (Pakistan) 21-10, 21-15; Satoh (Japan) beat K. H. Khan Majboor (Pakistan) 21-10, 21-3.

France beat India: 5-1.

Roothoft (France) beat K. Jayant (India) 14-21, 21-13, 21-12; Amoroutti (France) beat Jayant De (India) 21-12, 21-7; Hagunaeur (France) lost to V. Sivaraman (India) 21-11, 17-21, 11-21; Amoroutti (France) beat K. Jayant (India) 21-17, 21-18; Roothoft (France) beat V. Sivaraman (India) 22-20, 21-10; Hagunaeur (France) beat Jayant De (India) 21-11, 21-9.

Brazil beat Singapore 5-1.

W. P. Durate (Brazil) beat Wong Tong Goon (Singapore) 23-21, 21-17; Hugo Severo (Brazil) beat Loh Kum Soon (Singapore) 21-18, 21-12; Dagasberto Meidosi (Brazil) beat Leh Heng Chew (Singapore) 21-18, 21-17; W. P. Durate (Brazil) beat Loh Kum Soon (Singapore) 21-17, 21-17; Dagsberto Meidosi (Brazil) lost to Wong Tong Goon (Singapore) 19-21; 21-14, 17-21; Hugo Severo (Brazil) beat Loh Heng Chew (Singapore) 20-22, 21-11, 21-10.

CORBILLON CUP

..Rumania beat India 3 to nil.

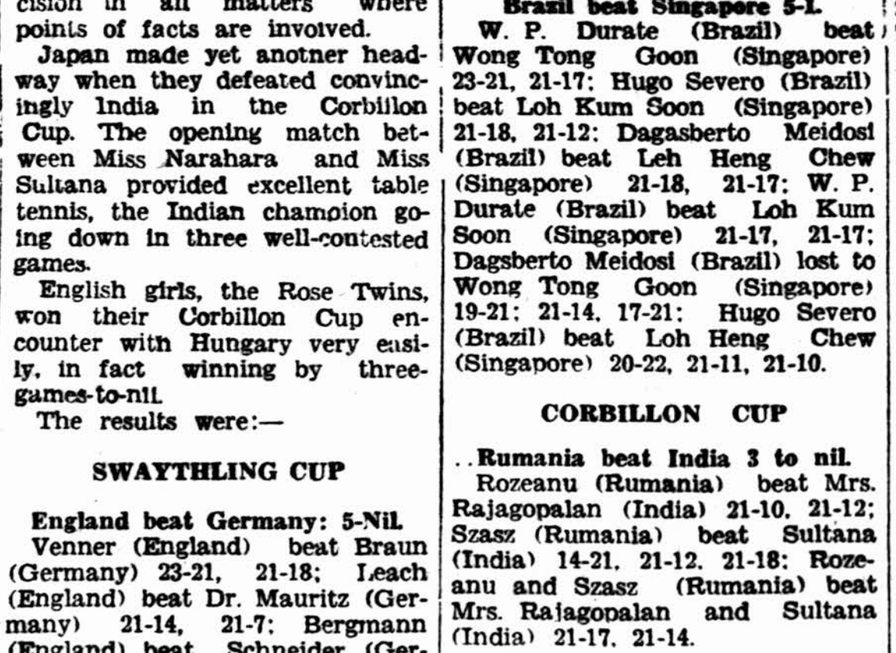
Rozeanu (Rumania) beat Mrs. Rajagopalan (India) 21-10, 21-12; Szasz (Rumania) beat Sultana (India) 14-21, 21-12, 21-18; Rozeanu and Szasz (Rumania) beat Mrs. Rajagopalan and Sultana (India) 21-17, 21-14.

Hungary beat Hongkong 3 to nil.

Sagi (Hungary) beat Wong Bile Yiu (Hong Kong) 21-18, 22-20; Farkas (Hungary) beat Yeung Wai Bun (Hong Kong) 21-10, 21-11; Farkas and Sagi (Hungary) beat Yeung Wai Bun and Wong Bile Yin (Hong Kong) 21-14, 21-9.

Japan beat Austria 3 to 1.

Pritzi (Austria) beat Narahara (Japan) 21-14, 21-11; Nishimura (Japan) beat Wertl (Austria) 21-12, 21-14; Narahara and Nishimura (Japan) beat Pritzi and Wertl (Austria) 21-19, 15-21, 21-14; Narahara beat Wertl 21-17, 21-18.



The Rumanian women's team, holders of the Corbillon Cup comprises Saari Szasz, Angelica Roseanu, the world champion, and Ella Zeler.

World's No. 2

Hungary's champion Gizi Farkas, winner of three world table tennis titles, makes a bold bid for regaining the world title she lost to Angelica Roseanu.

Today's Matches

Following is the programme for today's matches in the World Table Tennis Championships:

MORNING SESSION

Matches start at 9 a.m.

TABLE NO. 2—France vs. Cambodia (Swaythling Cup — Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 3.—India vs. Pakistan, (Swaythling Cup—Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 4.—Portugal vs. England (Swaythling Cup—Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 5.—Brazil vs. Viet Nam (Swaythling Cup—Group 'B').

TABLE NO. 6.—Japan vs. Germany (Swaythling Cup — Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 7.—Hungary vs. Chile (Swaythling Cup — Group 'B').

TABLE NO. 8.—Austria vs. India (Corbillon Cup).

TO FOLLOW: — Roumania vs. Japan; Hongkong vs. England; Hungary vs. Chile (Corbillon Cup).

TABLE NO. 10 — Singapore vs. Afghanistan (Swaythling Cup — Group 'B').

EVENING SESSION

Starts at 6-30 p.m.

TABLE NO. 1: Chile vs. Afghanistan (Swaythling Cup Group 'B').

TABLE NO. 2.—Japan vs. Hongkong (Corbillon Cup).

TO FOLLOW.—Roumania vs. England; Austria vs. Hungary; Chile vs. India (Corbillon Cup).

TABLE NO. 3.—Brazil vs. Hongkong (Swaythling Cup — Group 'B').

TABLE NO. 4.—Pakistan vs. Cambodia (Swaythling Cup — Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 5.—Hungary vs. Viet Nam (Swaythling Cup — Group 'B').

TABLE NO. 6—England vs. Japan (Swaythling Cup—Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 8 — France vs. Germany (Swaythling Cup — Group 'A').

TABLE NO. 9 — India vs. Portugal (Swaythling Cup — Group 'A').

DEB ENTERS BILLIARDS SECOND ROUND

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

P. K. Deb, of Calcutta defeated J. L. D'Praser of Hyderabad in the first round of the National Amateur Billiard Championship tonight. Deb scored 1116 to D'Praser's 1001 points.

It was a close game and both players played below form, several easy potting shot being muffed.

The highest break of the evening was recorded by Deb which was a polished 118. D'Praser's best effort of the match was a break of 83.

"Sugar" Ray Asks For Postponement

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPA):—"Sugar" Ray Robinson on Friday asked for indefinite postponement of his February 14 fight in San Francisco with Bobo Olsen and March 12 fight in Chicago with Rocky Graziano.

Robinson's manager George Gainford said: "Robinson wanted postponement for only a week for the San Francisco fight but I insisted on an indefinite delay for both title bouts as I don't want him to take a chance on getting into the ring until his back injury is completely healed."

"LITTLE" CHAMPIONS

The two-women Japanese team have so far won all their matches in the Corbillon Cup. Above in the picture are Shizuka Narahara (left) and Tonnie Nishimura.

Results Of Evening Session

SWAYTHLING CUP

Hungary beat Singapore: 5-1

Sido (Hungary) beat Wong Tong Goomn (Singapore) 21-16, 21-12; Gayetwai (Hungary) lost to Loh Kum Soon (Singapore) 18-21, 17-21; Kocziah (Hungary) beat Lam Kwok Wah (Singapore) 21-6, 21-8; Sido (Hungary) beat Loh Kum Soon (Singapore) 21-11, 21-17; Koczian (Hungary) beat Wong Tong Goomn (Singapore) 21-16, 21-16; Gayetwai (Hungary) beat Lam Kwok Wah (Singapore) 21-8, 21-13.

Germany beat Cambodia 5-Nil.

Schneider (Germany) beat Tanwar (Cambodia) 21-10, 14-21, 21-12; Raack (Germany) beat Thai Vyphang (Cambodia) 21-12, 19-21, 21-8; Than (Germany) beat Kech My (Cambodia) 21-14, 21-14; Schneider (Germany) beat Thai Vyphang (Cambodia) 21-18, 21-16, Than (Germany) beat Tanwar (Cambodia) 23-21, 21-19.

Portugal beat Pakistan 5-1

Rosa Dougue (Portugal) beat Izzat Awan (Pakistan) 21-23, 21-7, 21-6; Oliveira Ramos (Portugal) lost to A.H. Khan Masboor (Pakistan) 11-21, 21-19, 19-21; Augusto Gonsalves (Portugal) beat Akbar Shereef (Pakistan) 21-16, 21-14; Oliveira Ramos (Portugal) beat Izzat Awan (Pakistan) 21-11, 17-21, 21-17; Rosa Dougue (Portugal) beat Akbar Shereef (Pakistan) 21-17, 21-18; Rugusto Gonsalves (Portugal) beat A. H. Khan Masboor (Pakistan) 21-15, 21-17.

Hong Kong beat Viet Nam: 5-2

Foo Ki-Fang (Hong Kong) lost to Mai-Van-Hoa (Viet Nam) 19-21, 17-21; Sih Sui-Cha (Hong Kong) beat Tran Canh-Duc (Viet Nam) 19-21, 21-10, 21-14; Chung Chin-Sing (Hong Kong) beat Tran Van-Leu (Viet Nam) 18-21, 22-20, 21-17; Foo Ki-Fang (Hong Kong) beat Tran Canh-Duc (Viet Nam), 21-17, 21-18; Chung Chin-Sing (Hong Kong) lost to Mai Van-Hoa (Viet Nam) 21-17, 14-21, 17-21; Sih Sui-Cho (Hong Kong) beat Tran Van-Leu (Viet Nam) 21-9, 21-16; Chung Chin-Sing (Hong Kong) beat Tran Canh-Duc (Viet Nam) 21-9, 21-19.

SWAYTHLING CUP

Japan Beat India 5-1.

Fujii (Japan) lost to K. Jayant (India) 15-21, 16-21; Satoh (Japan) beat Jayanta De (India) 20-22, 21-13, 21-17; Hayashi (Japan) beat T. Thiruvengadam (India) 23-21, 19-21, 22-20; Satoh (Japan) beat K. Jayant (India) 21-16, 21-7; Fujii (Japan) beat T. Thiruvengadam (India) 21-13, 21-15; Hayashi (Japan) beat Jayanta De (India) 21-8, 21-14.

England Beat France 5-3

Simons (England) beat Haguenaeur (France) 21-19 92-1 21-19 Bergmann (England) beat Roothoft (France) 19-21 21-14, 21-8; Leach (England) lost to Amouretti (France) 18-21, 21-10, 21-23 Bergmann (England) beat Haguenaeur (France) 21-16; 21-15; Simons (England) lost to Amouretti (France) 11-21, 9-21; Leach (England) lost to Roothoft (France) 16-21, 18-21; Bergmann (England) beat Amouretti (France) 21-8, 21-7; Leach (England) beat Haguenaeur (France) 21-15, 21-16.

CORBILLON CUP

England beat Hungary: 3—Nil.

Diane Rowe (England) beat E. Saagi (Hungary) 21-10, 12-21, 21-13. Rosalind Rowe (England) beat G. Farkas (Hungary) 21-17, 13-21, 21-15. Rosalid Rowe & Diane Rowe (England) beat Farkas & Saagi (Hungary) 23-21, 21-14.

Rumania beat Austria 3—1.

Roseanu (Rumania) beat Pritzi (Austria) 21-12, 21-17. Szasz (Rumania) lost to Wertl (Austria) 11-21, 21-18, 12-21. Roseanu & Szasz (Rumania) beat Pritzi & Wertl (Austria) 21-14, 21-17 Roseanu (Rumania) beat Wertl Austria), 21-17, 21-11.

Japan beat India 3—Nil.

Narahara (Japan) beat Syed Sultana (India) 16-21, 22-20, 22-20, Nishimura (Japan) beat G. Nasikwala (India) 21-14, 21-14. Narahara & Nishimura (Japan) beat A. Rukmani & Rajagopalan (India) 21-6, 21-12

Results Corrected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was officially announced today in the arena of the nineteenth world table tennis championships here that Gizi Farkas of Hungary yesterday won both her games and her compatriot Edit Saagi lost both her's in the Hungary-Japan Corbillon Cup tie last evening.

Whilst Japan's victory over Hungary stands unaltered yesterday's results must be corrected as follows:

Shizuku Narahara (Japan) lost to Gizi Farkas 16-21, 19-21; Tonie Nishimura beat Edit Saagi 21-17, 21-16; Nishimura and Narahara beat Farkas and Saagi 11-14, 24-22; Farkas beat Nishimura 21-10, 21-14; Narahara beat Saagi 17-21, 21-15, 21-13.

This version thus reverses yesterday's victories Nishimura and Farkas on the one hand and Saagi and Nishimura on the other.

West Indies In New Zealand

DANEDIN (New Zealand), Feb. 2.

Otago batting first, on the opening day of their match against the West Indies scored 224 runs all out, while the visitors put on two runs for no wickets at close.

Scores were:—

OTAGO: 224 (McGregor 46; Smith 43; Ramadhin 4 for 35).

WEST INDIES (for no loss) 2.

WINTER GAMES VILLAGE OPENED

OSLO, Feb. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

Ullevaal of olympic village here, where competitors at the Winter Olympic Games will live was formally opened during a snowstorm this morning and the olympic flag raised.

Al Hamil Best For Kashmir Cup

FAIRYSIDE MAY BAG RAJPIPLA CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIR SULTAN and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's Al Hamil is all set to fetch the Maharaja of Kashmir's gold cup tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

The five-year-old Hyderali horse has performed wonderfully in his preparations and he should make amends for the narrow defeat sustained at his last essay.

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar's Fairyside is likely to triumph in the side attraction in the card, the Rajpipla gold cup.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

THE SUPA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hindamata 9-4 (P. Khade); Botticelli 9-1 (Amir A.); Coral 8-13 (Chavan S.); Cocktail 8-12 (Rajoo); Watchful 8-11 (Purtu Singh); Red Cross Boy 8-11 (Fk. Mohd.); Delilah 8-7 (G. Chavan); Sandesa 8-6 (Narsi); Sheesh Mahal 8-4 (Kasbekar); Shah Alam 7-12 (——); Halal 8-4 (Purshotam); Model Queen 8-1 (Shiba); Kinder Garden 7-13 (Devaney,O.); Dutch Maid 7-12 (Shivanna); Cintra 7-11 (——).

Hindamata — Win
Kinder Garden — Next Best

★ ★

THE DHARWAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rita's Pet 9-3 (Narayan S.); Pearl King 9-3 (Packham); Golden Flight 9-3 (Harbutt); Regal Domain 8-7 (——); Busher 9-3 (Chavan S.); Raigadh 8-7 (——); Canasta 9-0 (Kheem); Sudershan Chakra 8-7 (——); Sweet Caronia 8-4 (——); Bay of Treasure 8-7 (——); Naaz 8-7 (Stevens); Love's Legend 8-4 (——); Zamlak 8-4 (Roberts).

Golden Flight — Win
Busher — Next Best

★ ★

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Gay Pilot 8-0 (Pierce); Hirohito 8-12 (Kasbekar); Guest of Honour 8-11 (Duncombe); Gagan Doot 8-9 (Hanuman S.); Queen of Kandy 8-7 (Antoo Y.); Prometheus 8-5 (Duffy); Casanova 8-5 (Roberts); Philsooph 8-5 (G. Chavan); Star Saphire 8-5 (Hayat M.); Indian Gem 8-3 (Bhoor Singh); Chilkhat 7-13 (P. Khade); Down South 7-13 (Damodar); Fruit Salt 7-12 (Narsi); Star of Iran 7-11 (Shiba); Black Magic 7-7 (——); Rose of Harlem 7-6 (I. Khan); Fowzia 7-1 (Z. K Khan).

Casanova — Win
Guest Of Honour — Next Best
if ab. Philsooph

★ ★

THE SUPA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Full Blue 9-0 (P. Khade), Happy Lad 9-0 (Pierce); Girl Guide 8-12 (Kheem Singh); Gipsy Flower 8-12 (Shiba); Yuvaraj 8-11 (Devaney C.); Shere Khan 8-11 (Sumer S.); Shirazi 8-10 (Sawant); Greyhound 8-7 (Chavan S.); Mrignavani 8-6 (Ayub Khan); Rose Tint 8-6 (Fk. Mohd.); Gaya 8-5 (Purshotam); Mayfair Lady 8-5 (J. Bhosle); Funny Face 8-2 (Purtu Singh); Raj Mukut 8-1 (Kasbekar); Diwana 8-0 (Medhe G.); Estrellita 8-0 (Damodar).

Happy Lad — Win
Gipsy Flower — Next Best
if ab. Girl Guide

H H. THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Shan-E-Hind 9-7 (Roberts), Maharaj Pramukh 9-4 (Harbutt); Gold Street 9-4 (P. Khade); Al Hamil 8-12 (Chavan S.); Doorani 8-11 (Duffy); Aawaz 8-8 (Packham); Roman Dancer 8-0 (——)

Al Hamil — Win
Maharaj Pramukh — Next Best

★ ★

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Assault 9-2 (——); Starshell 9-2 (Khade); Just Wait 8-13 (——); Magnificent 9-0 (——); Haseen 9-0 (——); Bhopal Star 8-13 (Chavan S.); Royal Guard 8-11 (Duffy); Truman 8-11 (Hanuman S.); Mayur Puri 8-6 (Mullane); Manisha 8-3 (Cracknell); Kennereth 8-3(——); Rustum 7-13 (Guman S.); Maratha Mandir 7-11 (Kasbekar); Awaara 7-11 (Shiba); Spring Chicken 7-8 (Z. K. Khan).

Starshell if ab. Mayur Puri — Win
Awaara — Next Best

★ ★

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Eastern Sea 9-0 (Mullane); Sea Gull 7-9 (Jagdesh); Shan-E-Hind 9-0 (Roberts); Cascadeur 8-6 (Kheem Singh); Gold Street 8-5 (——); Independence 8-5 (P. Khade); Flight of Fancy 8-5 (——); Fairyside 7-12 (Harbutt); Pippy 7-10 (Packham); Implacable 7-10 (Cracknell); Gamble for Love 7-7 (Antoo Y.); Tisco 7-6 (Stevens).

Fairyside — Win
Tisco — Next Best

★ ★

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fulnana 9-3 (Pierce); Forest Flame 9-1 (Purtu); Zahir 8-13 (Mullane); Furat 8-12 (R. Bhosle); Silber Shield 7-9 (——); Dilbahar 8-11 (Harbutt); Well Away 8-11 (Kader); Kowkab 8-9 (——); Acha Masala 7-10 (I. Khan); Bharati 8-7 (Damodar); Arctic Princess 8-7 (Shiba); Jester King 8-6 (Packham); Shandana 8-5 (P. Khade); Birthday Pride 8-4 (Chavan S.); Prime Steel 8-0 (——); Rafat 7-11 (Purtu Singh); Peggotty 7-8 (——); Winsome Lady 7-8 (Stevens).

Shandana — Win
Zahir — Next Best
if ab. Fulnana

★ ★

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fox Trot 9-1 (Kasbekar); Chandni Raat 8-11 (Hayyat); Jasba 8-9 (Amir A.); Winged Beauty 8-6 (——); Loch Stella 8-4 (Kadam); Mirella 8-4 (Purtu Singh); Will to Power 8-3 (Fk Mohd.); Rita's Pet 8-3 (Narayan S.); Steve 8-3 (Purshotam); Malabar Star 8-1 (——); Amarsingh 8-1 (——); Mah Khurshid 8-1 (Chavan S.); Diamond Cave 8-0 (P. Khade); Kantaka 7-13 (Medhe); Atta Allah 7-13 (Shiba); Ali Janab 7-13 (——).

Fox Trot — Win
Loch Stella — Next Best

★ ★

Choice Treble
Golden Flight
Al Hamil
Fairyside

★ ★

Flukes
Delilah
Winsome Lady

100 M. TIME TRIAL RECORD LOWERED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (PTI).

Netai Chandra Bysack of the Bengal Cyclists' Union set up a new All India record in 1,000 Metres Cycle Time Trial, wheeling the distance in 1 minute and 28-3/5 seconds, in the Amateur Athletic Meet of West Bengal today. The previous timing was 1 minute and 30 seconds.

The second and third competitors, Tarit Set (Bengal Cyclist Union) and Douglas Framjee (City Athletic Club) finished the distance in 1 minute and 32-1/5 seconds and one minute 33-3/5 seconds respectively.

CENTRAL RAILWAY LUCKY

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Central Railway scored another valuable two points in the Senior Hockey League when they accounted for Times of India 'A' by the odd goal in three at the Lloyd Reclamation ground this evening; while earlier Boys Own Club were concerned in a goalless draw with Xavier's College "B" in the Second Division encounter.

Central Railway just about deserved to win as they were concerned in an evenly matched game, but had more of the scoring chances and combined well.

Ramloo opened their account five minutes before the breather off a pass from the right: Two minutes after the break Frank Correa equalized for the pressmen as a result of good move by the forwards. He drew the goalie out and pushed into goal but the bal lwas defeated in by way of the woodwork.

Ten minutes before the end however, Pillay put the finishing touches to a pass from Kishen the right outer to give the Railway full points.

Walcott Wants A Big 'Chunk'

MIAMI (Florida), Feb. 2 (UPA): Champion Jersey Joe Walcott said today that his manager will demand that promoter Jim Norris guarantee him a big chunk of cash for his next heavyweight fight or permission to meet Harry Matthews at Las Vegas, Nevada.

Walcott's manager Felix Bocchiccio and Norris, President of the International Boxing Club, confer here tomorrow on Walcott's next title fight.

Walcott said that he was willing to meet ex-title-holder Ezzard Charles, Rocky Marciano, Matthews or Clarence Henry. He added however, "I want to fight the one I can make the most money on, and that is Matthews."

Latest Spurts

By Our Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following spurts were noted:

OUTER TAN

ROSE TINT (Fakir Mahomed) went a three-furlong spurt and recorded 38 secs.

CHANDNI RAAT (Hayyat) was attended by WINSOME LADY (Sawai) when tried over three furlongs. Timing 37½ secs.

FULNANA (Pierce) was in hand when negotiating three furlongs in 38 secs.

FOX TROT (Kasbekar) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 3[illegible]1-5 secs. A win is long overdue.

STAR OF IRAN (Shiba) covered three furlongs in 37½ secs.

MRIGNYANI (Ayub Khan) was out in taking style over three furlongs and clocked 36½ secs.

DOORANI (Khade) moved at easy pace and returned 38½ secs. for three furlongs.

HAPPY LAD (Pierce) shaped beter than SANDESA (Narsi) when covering three furlongs in 37 4-5 secs.

GIRL GUIDE (Kheem) strode impressively over three furlongs. She returned 37 1-5 secs.

LITTLE STAR (Damodar) showed out from GUEST OF HONOUR (Duncombe) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs. The second-named moved well in hand.

FRUIT SALT (Narsi) covered three furlongs in 37 1-5 secs.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

5 p.m. Western Railway vs. Tata.

ATHLETICS

Cooperage

7 p.m India Culture League Open Meet.

M.C.C. LEAD WITH 118 RUNS IN FIRST KNOCK

BANGALORE, Feb. 2 (PTI).

AFTER Lowson and Spooner had scored 156 runs for the opening wicket, the South Zone bowlers, particularly leg spinner Krishna and medium pace off-break bowler Alva distinguished themselves in dismissing nine batsmen for the total of 335 runs and thus limit the M.C.C. first innings lead to 118 runs at close today, the second day of the match here.

The MCC's task would have been much harder had not Lowson been missed off the first ball bowled today. Lowson who was three in the overnight total of nine, touched Kannayiram to Adisesh at fine leg. Adisesh's failure to accept it was very costly. For Lowson, whose form in spite of his grand innings on the Kanpur turning pitch, had been satisfactory after his 76 against Maharashtra, at noon scored 98. Lowson was at his best afterwards and scored freely and fast by placing his shot skillfully, his pushes to the on, off the back foot, were particularly delightful.

At lunch Lowson and Spooner were unbeaten in the total of 133. With his excellent beginning the MCC decided to go for runs after the break and establish a sizable lead. But South Zone's bowlers, backed up by generally keen fielding, fought back splendidly. Spooner skied a catch off Krishna, Lowson was run out in attempting a second run when approaching his century and the opening bat men were followed by Graveney, Watkins and Kenyon. These five wickets fell in an hour for the addition of 64 runs.

Alva, who maintained a good length and varied the pace intelligently, claimed Graveney. Short, slightly built Krishna flighted the ball well and often bowled a faster leg break effectively. Watkins and Kenyon, the latter before he had scored were his victims.

Robertson and skipper Carr continued to attack and put on 50 runs for the sixty wicket in 40 minutes when Robertson tried to cut Swamy, attacking with the new ball off his stumps and was bowled. Robertson scored a quick 36 which included four fours and a six.

Carr was followed by Shackleton and Hilton in quick succession. Leadbeater and Statham were together at close.

The South Zone wicket keeper, Srinivasan, gave a fine performance. But he was inclined to stand before the wicket when accepting returns and also snatch at the ball. This was the reason for his leaving 16 byes which marred his display somewhat.

M.C.C. (FIRST INNINGS):

Lowson run out 98; Spooner c Alva b Krishna 63; Graveney lbw. Alva 7; Watkins c Srinivasan b Krishna 6; Carr c Srinivasan b Krishna 56; Leadbeater not out 39; Shackleton c Srinivasan b Alva 3; Hilton lbw Krishna 0; Statham not out 2; Extras 25; Total (for 9 wkts) 335.

20 Teams Enter Calcutta First Division Hockey

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Twenty teams will figure in the first division hockey league which commences here tomorrow. The league is likely to finish off by the middle of April.

Holkar Win East Zone Final

7 WICKETS VICTORY OVER BENGAL

INDORE, Feb. 2 (PTI): Holkar XI won the East Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket match by 7 wickets against West Bengal, 20 minutes after lunch today, the fourth and final day of the match and qualified to meet the Services XI in the semi-finals. Young Dhanwade who claimed two wicket yesterday bagged the remaining three wickets in four overs conceding only 8 runs.

The Holkar batsmen went in for 129 quick runs to win the match and lost 2 wickets, that of Arjun Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali, in the very first over of Bannerjee when the score was only one. The all-rounder Sarwate then joined Nivsarkar and layed bright cricket. A breezy knock of 76 runs in 85 minutes by Sarwate and a century partnership between himself and Nivsarkar enabled Holkar to win the match by seven wickets. They sent up 100 on board in 70 minutes. Nivsarkar who tried to hit a googly from C. S. Nayudu was bowled at the total of 106, his individual score being 44. Nimbalkar, who came in his place played for five minutes and lunch was taken at the total of 112.

Needing only 17 more runs for a win, the pair played for 20 minutes after lunch, and won the match. Sarwate and Nimbalkar remained not out with 76 and 7 respectively.

W. BENGAL (1ST INNINGS) 180
HOLKAR (1ST INNINGS) 367
W. BENGAL (2ND INNINGS) 318
HOLKAR (2ND INNINGS)

Arjun Nayudu lbw S. Bannerjee 6, Nivsarkar b C S Nayudu 44, Mushtaq Ali c Roy b S. Bannerjee 6, Sarwate not out 76, Nimbalkar not out 7; Extras 2; TOTAL (for 3 wkts.) 129.

Stafford Cup Soccer In Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 31.

The Grasshoppers from Madras were beaten by the Bangalore Union by a solitary goal in the Stafford Cup Soccer Tourney.

In another match in the same tourney, the Mysore State Police recent winners of the Republic Tournament, beat the Navarathan Union by three goals to two.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope of writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Madras 17

BOMBAY RACES

Fourth Day —
Sunday 3rd February, 1952

CHIEF EVENT

H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu & Kashmir's Gold Cup

AND

The Rajpipla Gold Cup

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS .. .. .. Rs. 5/8
LADIES .. .. Rs. 3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE .. Rs. 3/8

Validating Requisition Of Property By States

ORDINANCE TO BE REPLACED BY REGULAR ACT OF PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, February 2.

THE Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Ordinance of 1952, recently promulgated, empowers the Central Government to requisition for the purposes of the Union any immovable property and to acquire such requisitioned property under specified conditions.

It also validates every requisition made by State Government where the requisitioned property is placed at the disposal of the Central Government, or an officer or authority subordinate to that Government.

The Estate Officer and the Joint Estate Officer, New Delhi, and the Collector of Delhi have each been authorised to perform the functions of a competent authority under the Ordinance for the whole of the State of Delhi. Similarly the Estate Managers, Government of India Estates, in Bombay and Calcutta are competent authorities respectively for the area within the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Bombay and the area within the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Calcutta and such are in the district of 24 Parganas (in the State of West Bengal) as is not within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation.

During the war lands and buildings were requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1939 and the rules made under it. Such property continued to be subject to requisition under the Requisitioned Land (Continuation of Powers) Act 1947. The date of expiry of this Act is March 31, 1952; and as the Government of India was without powers to requisition any property outside Delhi, it was essential not only to take measures to ensure that premises already requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules continued so but also to secure powers for the Central Government to make fresh requisitions in order to meet its demands for residential and office accommodation outside Delhi. The Government of India, therefore, considered the introduction of legislation to meet the situation. However, before this legislation could be presented to Parliament a judicial decision in respect of a requisitioned building was to the effect that a State Government had no power to requisition premises for any purposes of the Union, such as allotment to a Central Government servant.

At the request of the Centre, a number of houses in Bombay, Calcutta and other principal cities had been requisitioned by State Governments under their laws and placed at the Centre's disposal. It was, therefore, clear that definite powers in respect of requisitioning should rest with the Central Government. Hence a validating Ordinance—Ordinance 1952—was promulgated on January 25. It is proposed to replace this Ordinance by a regular Act of Parliament during the forthcoming session.

Minimum Wages For Cement Workers

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2 (PTI): A miniumu wage of Rs 26 per month to every unskilled worker of the Eevalia Cement Factory has been agreed upon by the management and the workers union, Mr. Chandulal Shah, General Secretary of the Sevalia Cement Workers' Union announced yesterday.

Out of the 18 demands which union had put up before the Company 12 demands including the demands for the minimum wage, Provident Fund, leave with pay, and certain amenities have been mutually settled whlie the rett including the demand for increased dearness allowance standarisation of wages have been submitted to the Industrial Tribunal.

West Germany Approves Schumann Plan

BONN, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The West German Upper House last night unanimously ratified the Schumann Plan to pool Europe's coal and steel. The plan has already been ratified by the Lower House.

Lift Irrigation Societies

FINANCIAL HELP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A loan of Rs. 98,760 and a subsidy of Rs. 83,960 are being given to the Mendhi Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies, in Sinnar Taluka of Nasik District, under the Government's scheme of financial assistance for lift irrigation work.

The society is to bring 1,100 acres of land under irrigation within a period of one year if the disbursal of the loan and the subsidy or such further period as may be allowed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It will also ensure that each member in the area covered by the scheme will raise cereals, pulses, vegetables (excluding chilies) and onions on his lands to the extend of at least 50 per cent of the gross cultivated area for a period of five years, and thereafter for such period as may be prescribed by the Registrar from time to time and further that the remaining 50 per cent of the gross cultivated area may, for the like period, be utilised for raising non-food crops, subject to the limits prescribed under the Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act.

The loan, which carries interest at the rate of 3-1|2 per cent per annum, is repayable in 15 annual instalments.

'NO PARTY CAN PUSH CONGRESS OUT'

London "Economist" On Election Results

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The "Economist" said today, "by holding the elections in a spirit of tolerance and genuine freedom of individual choice, Indians have shown that adult suffrage in Asia as in Europe encourages the sense of self-respect and the conscious ness of civic rights and duties which are the foundations of political liberty."

Commenting on India's general elections, the weekly said, "when polling finishes on February 15, the Congress may expect to control, perhaps, three quarters of the seats in the Central Parliament and to form the Government in all but about two of the States. On the surface, these figures represent a great victory. Indeed, there can be no question of any other party pushing the Congress from power during the next five years."

Referring to the success of Communist candidates, the "Economist" said "in general, Communist success has been patchy, and though in many places has been quite definitely, it is unlikely to be widely spread across the country. India is not yet going Communist."

KING'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Labour Members Await Churchill's Reply

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Seventeen Labour members of Parliament and a Labour Peer, who asked the Government to state there was no political significance in the King's proposed visit to South Africa as a guest of Dr. Malan, announced yesterday that they could take no further action until they heard from Mr. Winston Churchill.

New Radio Device To Handle Jets

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The Society of British Aircraft Constructors revealed details today of a new radio device which makes child's play of high speed jet navigation.

It automatically draws the aircraft's course on the pilot's map and shows him exactly where he is at any time.

The new gadget, undergoing tests at seven miles altitude, will be used on the world's first jet airliner, the luxury "Comet", due to go into routine service in the spring.

By picking up signals from a series of ground stations, the automatic navigator—known as the decca flight log—can plot a course accurately at up to 1,500 miles an hour.

The whole apparatus aboard the plane weighs less than an average passenger.

If conditions are good, it can guide a pilot to within 250 yards of the end of the airport runway.

MINISTRY MAKING IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, Feb. 2 (UPI): Important questions including formation of Ministry in Saurashtra and the future programme of the Congress are likely to come up for consideration at a meeting of the Saurashtra Congress Administrative Committee to be held here on February 7. The State Congress leaders will also review the results of the election and discuss and chalk out a programme for the Congress and the work to be done during the next five years in Saurashtra.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Congress will attend this meeting.

Hyderabad Will Not Have More Than 8 Ministers

SECUNDERABAD, Feb 2 (UPI): The new Hyderabad Ministry will have a minimum of eight Ministers and a maximum of eleven, it was learnt here today. As the Congress Party has to satisfy regional and other demands, the eleven-member Ministry is favoured.

The Congress Assembly Party, which is meeting on February 11, will be called upon to make a choice and also decide between Mr. Ramkrishna Rao, Revenue Minister, and Mr. D. G. Bindu, President of the State Congress, who are runnning for the leadership of the Party.

Parliament Congress Party To Meet

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (PTI): A general meeting of the Congress Party in Parliament has been called at 5 p.m. on February 5 when the present Parliament begins it last session.

The meeting of the Party, it is expected, will discuss among other things the President's address to Parliament.

Language Controversy In East Bengal

DACCA, Feb. 2 (PTI). The "State language controversy" in East Pakistan has gained further momentum following the declaration by the Prime Minister of Pakistan that Urdu alone would be the state language.

He made this statement at a public meeting here last week. The student population is now in the forefront of the agitation that Bengali should be one of the state languages in Pakistan and meetings and demonstrations are being held by them in various educational institutions in Dacca. A climax to this agitation was a mass student demonstration on Tuesday last when they paraded the street of Dacca shouting slogans "We want Bengali. We want Bengali as state language" etc. The students have decided to observe a general strike on February 4.

Soviet Delegate Cornered

SUPPLY OF CAPITAL GOODS TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

RANGOON, Feb. 2 (PTI).

THE United States and Britain both gave an assurance yesterday of a steady supply of capital goods to countries assisted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Mr. Merrill Gay, United States delegate to the Commission's eighth session now meeting here, said his country recognised the needs of the region for capital goods. Export of such goods from the United States to the region were on the increase.

His country, he said, was "tightening its belt", and was restricting domestic consumption to maintain export.

India and Pakistan expressed anxiety at the delay in the supply of capital goods which they said was retarding industrial development.

"LITTLE LESS REARMAMENT"

Pleading for priority in the delivery of capital goods to the region, the Indian delegate Mr. D. P. Karmarkar asked whether the peace of the world would not be better promoted by "a little less rearmament" and more economic development.

Britain's chief delegate, the Marquess of Reading, British Foreign Under-Secretary, told the session that Britain was making a determined effort to maintain her level of export of capital goods to the region, the record of which showed that British promises were not "empty boasts".

Two-thirds of Britain's total production of commercial vehicles and one-third of all railway signal equipment, for example, were being exported.

THE REGION'S CLAIMS

Lord Reading agreed with an earlier suggestion by the Ceylon delegate that ECAFE should be represented at the International Materials Conference in Washington to put forward the region's claims.

The Russian representative, Mr. P. Migunov, declared that the export of capital goods from the United States and other western countries showed a decrease as a result of their policy of rearmament.

But the delegate had no answer when the Thai delegate asked him for figures of Russian export of capital goods and technical assistance to the region.

Graham To Meet Bajpai & Zafrullah

PARIS, Feb. 2 (PTI): It is understood that Dr. Graham, U. N Kashmir representative, is meeting Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Indian External Affairs Ministry, and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, in Paris to discuss the schedule of his extended Kashmir mission. This will be in accordance with his statement on Thursday before the Security Council that he wished to take advantage of his time in Paris to consult the personalities concerned in the issue.

Both Mr. Bajpai and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan are now in Paris in connection with the United Nations session and it is learnt Dr. Graham is meeting them separately.

Dr. Graham may visit the United States before leaving for the Indian sub-continent. It is understood he had no vacation after January, 1951, and his health meanwhile necessitated his going to hospital several times, but he is likely to reach the sub-continent before the end of February.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad is leaving for India on Sunday but Mr. Bajpai is not likely to start until next week.

Swedish Envoy To India

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr P Wijklan, Sweden's Minister to India arrived in Bombay from New Delhi by air last afternoon

'Toughening Up' Course

HIMALAYAN CLIMBERS FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Nine climbers have been selected for a toughening up course in the Himalayas this year in preparation for the planned British attack on Mount Everest in 1953, the Royal Geographical Society announced yesterday.

They leave here in March under the leadership of Mr. Eric Shipton, who led the British reconnaissance group which last year found a new southern route up Everest.

Among the nine are Mr. Campbell Secord, a Canadian who came from Winipeg 15 years ago to live in London, Mr. W. G. Lowe, a research physiologist from Hastings, Newzealand, and Mr. H. B. Riddiford, of Christchurch, New Zealand, who was in the last year's reconnaissance group.

The course will be designed to test both men and equipment and will take place on Mount Cho-Oyu (26,750 feet) which lies about 20 miles west of Everest, an official of the Royal Geographical Society said.

Permission had been given by the Government of Nepal for the team to be based there at the same time as the Swiss delegation which is due to attempt Everest in March, he added.

WIRELESS LINK FROM CALCUTTA

Direct Contact Soon

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (PTI): Calcutta, the second city of the Commonwealth, will soon be linked with important foreign countries by wireless communication, it was learnt here yesterday.

Estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs, the Calcutta project forms part of the one-crore scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for expansion of India's foreign communications facilities.

The General Manager of the service Mr. S. R. Kantebet, who is now in the city, is making arrangements for a suitable location in the Central Telegraphic Office for erecting the high speed automatic machinery for sending and recording of messages.

At present Calcutta is to work only through Bombay for foreign contact.

Satyagraha For Andhra Province

VIJAYAWADA, Feb. 2 (PTI): Swami Sitaram, Andhra leader told a public meeting here on Wednesday that he was determined to launch his contemplated "Satyagraha" campaign for formation of the Andhra State on February 12.

He claimed he had warned the Congress President against such reverses in the general elections which they had now witnessed in Andhra area long ago, but regretted that his advice was not heeded to. He requested the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru to make a definite declaration regarding the formation of the Andhra State on the lines suggested by him "if he sincerely desired the welfare of the Andhras and the prestige of Congress organisation in the country"

Swami Sitaram appealed the people to co-operate with him, whole heartedly in the proposed movement.

STATES ASSEMBLY RESULTS

The following is the list of successful candidates announced on Saturday in the general elections from various States.

Constituency: Gauhati. Mr. Gaurishankar Bhattacharya (Communist).

Constituency: Sonari (Sibsagar Dist.). Mr. Purnanda Chetia (Congress).

Assam

Constituency: Cherra (Khasi hansing (K & J Durbar).

Constitnency: Laharighat. Mr. Mahammad Raufique (Ind).

Constituency: Kokrajhar-Sidhi (Goalpara Dist). Mr. Rupnath Brahma (Congress) and Raja Ajit Narain Deb (Ind).

Bihar

Constituency: Dehri. Mr. Basawan Singh (Socialist).

Constituency: Gomia. Rajbanadur Thamakshya Narain Singh (Janata Party).

Constituency: Dhanwar. Mr. Punit Rai (Congress).

Constituency: Pupri South. Mr. Mahant Shyam Narain Das (Congress).

Constituency: Raghunathpur: Mr. Ramnandan Yadav (Congress).

Constituency: Basantpur West. Mr. Krishna Kant Sinha (Congress).

Constituency: Paru North. Mr. Nawal Kishore Prasad (Congress).

Constituency: Basantpur East. Mr. Harikrishna Prasad (Congress).

Constituency: Alamnagar: Mr. Janak Lal Yadav (Socialist).

Constituency: Daranli. Mr. Ramayan Shukla (Congress).

Constituency: Sasaram Cum Rohat. Mr. Jagannath Singh and Mr. Govind Chamar (both Congress).

Constituency: Dinapur. Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Congress).

Constituency: Harh. Rana Shivlakhpati Singh (Congress).

Constituency: Khunti. Mr. Lucas Munda (Jharkhand).

Constituency: Rupanli. Mr. Mohitlal Pandit (Socialist).

Constituency: Bachwara. Mr. Mithan Chowdhury (Congress).

Constituency: Kharaswan. Mr. Ujendralal (Jharkhand).

Constituency: Manjari. Mr. Surendra Nath Birna (Jharkhand).

Constituency: Benipatti West. Mr. Mohammed Shafi (Congress).

Constituency: Samastipur. Mr. Jadunath Sahay and Mr. Sundar Mahto (both Congress).

Constituency: Runisaidpur. Mr. Vivekanand Gir (Ind).

Constituency: Darbhanga North. Mr. Hirday Narain Chaudhury (Congress).

Constituency: Mahna: Mr. Birchand Patel (Congress) and Mr. Fudeni Prasad (Socialist).

Constituency: Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh. Mr. Basant Narain Singh and Mr. Birgan Ram (both Janata Party).

Constituency: Bhaktiarpur-cum-Chauthai: Mr. Jialal Mandal and Mishri Mir Abhar (both Congress).

Constituency: Narainpur. Mr. Krishna Gopal Das (Ind.).

Bhopal

Constituency: Jahangirabad. Mr. Tarzi Mashr (Congress).

Constituency: Shyampur. Mr. Babulal and Mr. Harikrishan Singh (both Congress).

Constituency: Nasrullaganj: Mr. Vanshidhar (Congress).

Constituency: Silwani. Mr. Liladhar (Congress) and Raja Daulat Singh (Ind.).

Constituency: Budhni, Mr. Lachmi Narain (Congress).

Madhya Bharat

Constituency: Depalpur. Mr. Kanhailal Khadiwale and Mr. Sajjan Singh Yishnar (both Congress).

Madras

Constituency: Jayankondam (Tiruchirapatti District). Mr. K. K. R. Vishwanathan and Mr. Ayyavoo (both Toilers Party).

Constituency: Sankarankoil (Tirunelveli District). Mr. Ramsundar K. Pandian (Ind.) and Mr. Urgavalan (Congress).

Constituency: Tiruttani (Chittoor Dist.) Mr. K. Varadachari and Mr. M. Duraikannu (both Congress).

Constituency: Punganur (Chittoor Dist.) Mr. B. Krishnamurthi Rao (Congress).

Manipur Electoral College

Constituency: Wangkhi-Kongba. Mr. Lairam Acham Singh (Socialist).

Constituency: Arabung-Yairipok-Chungtoa. Mr. Takhellambam Ibotombi Singh (Communist).

Constituency: Lamlaiakarao. Mr. Tomboo Mia (Ind).

Constituency: Sajlomaing. Rajkumar Angowsh Singh (Adomba Damba Congress).

Orissa

Constituency: Padua (Koraput Dist.). Mr. Ganeswar Mahapatra (Ganatantra Parishad).

Constituency: Birmaharajpur. (Bolangir Dist.) Mr. Achuta Gountia (Ganatantra Parishad).

Constituency: Junagarh. Mr. Pratap Kesari Deo, Maharaja of Kalahandi and Mr. Dayanidhi Naik (both Ganatantra Parishad).

PEPSU

Constituency: Nahinwala (Bhatinda Dist.). Mr. Harbans Lal (Congress).

Constituency: Amloh-Payal (Fatehgarh Dist.). Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala (Ind) and Sardar Mihan Singh (Scheduled Castes Federation).

Constituency: Ghanaur. Mr. Kirpal Singh (Congress).

Punjab

Constituency: Ballabhagarh. Mr. Kidar Nath Sehgal (Congress).

Constituency. Ludhiana City South. Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar (Congress).

Constituency: Sampla (Rohtak Dist.). Chaudhury Maru Singh (Zamindara League).

Constituency: Panipat (Karmal Dist.). Chaudhury Krishna Gopal Dutt (Congress).

Constituency: Hissar Saddar. Captain Ranjit Singh (Congress). Minister in Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's Cabinet.

Constituency: Amritsar City East, Sardar Sarup Singh (Akali).

Constituency: Jhabbal. Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Congress).

Constituency: Dasnya (Hoshiarpur Dist.). Sardar Hari Singh (Congress).

Constituency: Jagadhari (Ambala Dist.). Mr. D. D. Puri (Congress).

Constituency: Serah (Gurdaspur Dist.). Sardar Waryam Singh (Congress).

Constituency: Kalanaur (Rohtak Dist.). Chaudhri Badhu Ram (Congress).

Constituency: Sohna (Gurgaon Dist.). Mr. Babu Dayal (Congress).

Rajasthan

Constituency: Churu. Mr. Kumbharam Arya, Rajasthan's Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. Prabhu Dayal (both Congress).

Constituency: Ladpura. Mr. Daleep Singh and Mr. Kanwar Lal (both Congress).

Constituency: Leir. Mr. Chisi Singh and Mr. Tej Pal (both Congress).

Constituency: Jaipur City. Mr. Gulab Chand Kasliwal (Congress).

Constituency: Lachmangar-Rajgarh. Mr. Bholanath Master (Congress).

Constituency: Bharatpur. Mr. Haridatt (Krishikar Lok Party).

Constituency: Sheragarh. Mr. Khet Singh (Ind).

Constituency. Sikrai. Mr. Tribeni Shyam (Congress).

Constituency: Sirohi. Mr. Jawan Singh (Ind).

Saurashtra

Constituency: Rajkot City. Mr. Girdharlal Bhawanbhai (Congress).

West Bengal

Constituency: Alipur (Calcutta). Mr. Satyendra Kumar Basu (Congress).

Constituency: Chapra (Nadia Dist). Mr. Samarjit Banerjee (Congress).

Constituency: Air Gram (Burdwan Dist.) Mr. Anand Gopal Mukherjee and Mr. Kanai Lal Das (both Congress).

Constituency: Kaliachak South (Malda Dist). Mr. Sourindra Mohan Misra (Congress).

House Of The People

Constituency: Hooghly, West Bengal: Mr. N. C. Chatterjee (Hindu Mahasabha).

Constituency: Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Raichandbhai Shah (Congress).

Constituency: Kolar, Mysore State, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa and Mr. Idoddar Thimmayah, (both Congress).

Constituency: Karimnagar, Hyderabad. Mr. Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF) and Mr. M. R. Krishna (Scheduled Castes Federation).

COLOMBO, Feb. 2, (PTI).

Indian political sources here believe that about two and half lakhs of Indian and Ceylon tamil voters will not be able to exercise their franchise rights at Ceylon's forthcoming general elections by the passage of the Parliamentary Elections Amendment Bill in the House of Representatives this week.

Deficit Of Rs. 121 Crores In Our Foreign Trade

RS. 68 CRORES GAP IN DEALINGS WITH PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (PTI).

INDIA had an overall deficit of Rs. 121.25 crores in her foreign trade by all routes—sea, air and land—during the eight months April to November 1951. The deficit by land route was Rs. 70.18 crores, and by sea and air routes Rs. 51.07 crores.

Figures of trade by land route for the month of December are not yet available, but by sea and air the deficit in that month was Rs. 17.03 crores, with export and re-export at Rs. 55.62 crores, and import at Rs. 72.65 crores, exclusive of the transit trade.

EXPORTS

India's export during the period April to November by sea and air were valued at Rs. 478.88 crores, and by land route at Rs. 14.59 crores. Her re-export, by sea and air, were of the order of Rs. 11.08 crores total export thus being Rs. 504.55 crores.

Import totalled Rs. 618.41 crores and by land Rs. 84.77 crores.

This would have left a deficit of only Rs. 113.63 crores but adjustment on account of transit trade of Foreign countries on India's border by sea and air, left another deficit of Rs. 7.55 crores. Trade in gold and silver, with export and re-export at Rs. 1 lakh and import at 8 lakhs, also added a small deficit of Rs. 7 lakhs, the total deficit during first 8 months of the financial year being Rs. 121.25 crores.

Of the deficit of Rs. 70.18 crores by land route, as much as Rs. 68.72 crores arose from India's trade with Pakistan, with export and re-export aggregating Rs. 14.16 crores and imports Rs. 82.88 crores.

India's trade with Afghanistan, with export and re-export at Rs. 42 lakhs, and import at Rs. 1.85 crores, left a deficit of Rs. 1.43 crores, and that with Iran another Rs. 3 lakhs, which was the value of import, export to that country being nil.

The sea and air-borne trade figures are, however, stated to be somewhat deficient owing mainly to the non-inclusion on the import side of the value of certain consignment of foodgrains and stores imported on Government account awaiting adjustment. The land trade figures are also incomplete to some extent, inasmuch as they relate to India's trade with Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran only, without taking into account the trade with other bordering countries such as Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.

ELECTIONS IN IRAN

TEHERAN Feb. 2 (PTI): Election day in the Iranian capital coincided with the closing down of all the nine British consulates in the country which had functioned for nearly one century.

Premier Mossadeq had, a fortnight earlier, imperatively demanded of the British Embassy in Iran to arrange for the closing down of their consulates on the ground that they served as places of British interference in Iran's domestic affairs. The British, demurring, complied and issued instructions to their officers in the consulates at Meshed, Tabriz, Resht, Isfahan, Shiraz, Hamadan, Kermanstah, Ahwaz and Khorramshahr to make arrangements to leave as soon as practicable.

In the wake of the nationalisation of the oil industry last year, this ending of the consulates fired the imagination of the Iranians who, as they drove round Teheran on election day shouted, when a western press correspondent passed them: "long live Mossadeq hero of Iran; mud on Churchill's head: down with British Imperialists".

C.D. DESHMUKH FOR LONDON

NEW DELHI, Feb 2, (PTI).

The Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh left New Delhi this afternoon for Bombay on his way to London where he will hold consultations with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. R. A. Butler on the Sterling area's balance of payments crisis.

The Finance Minister was seen off at the airport by many of his friends, including the Union Minister Mr. N. V. Gadgil. He will leave Bombay tomorrow and arrive in London on February 4. After spending four days in the British capital, he is expected to be back in New Delhi on February 11.

BLACK TO VISIT BOMBAY

Mr Eugener Black, president of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, who is now in London, will arrive in New Delhi on February 10 to pay his first visit to this country.

Mr. Black will have discussions here with the Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, who will return from London on February 11, and other ministers and members of the planning commission.

During his two week's stay in India Mr. Black will visit Bombay and Calcutta, where he will meet the respective governors and chief ministers, bankers and industrialists. He will also meet the governor and other high officers of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay, and pay visits to the Damodar Valley Corporation, the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal, and the Sindri Fertiliser Factory.

CONGRESS PARTY POSITION SAFE

GAUHATI, Feb. 2, (PTI).

The Congress Party, which enjoys an absolute majority in the 108-member Assam assembly, further strengthened its position by capturing two more seats today. The party has so far won a total of 57 seats of the 80 results declared.

Independents come next to the Congress with nine seats, while the Socialists occupy the third position with four seats.

Bombay Andhra Mahasabha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha has urged Prime Minister Nehru to use his influence to "commit the Government" to make immediate arrangements for the formation of Andhra State.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI): A trade agreement between Persia and Hungary, which for the first time provides for the export of Persian oil has been signed in Teheran, according to a Teheran radio broadcast heard here.

The agreement also covers a large list of other commodities, it was stated.

Recruitment Of The Displaced

BYELORUSSIA'S CHARGE AGAINST U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter):—Byelorussia asked the United Nations to condemn member states, "primarily the United States" for recruiting displaced persons and using them for subversive activities against Russia and Eastern Europe."

These charges contained in a resolution before the General Assembly, have already been rejected by the Political Committee.

It asked the General Assembly to note that Britain, France and the United States have failed to implement previous resolutions on the repatriation of displaced persons to their countries of origin and said they should be asked to do so before the end of 1952.

The International Refugee Organisation should be condemned for "forcibly resettling refugees instead of repatriating them," the resolution said.

Working Committee Discussions

(Continued From Page 12)

the party has been returned to power with overwhelming majority but its deputy leader, Mr. Morarji Desai has been unseated, will also be considered. The Congress legislature party in Bombay has already amended its constitution, to enable a non-member to be elected as leader.

The members of the Committee who attended the meeting were: Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda, P. D. Tandon, Govind Vallabh Pant, Morarji Desai, Shankar Rao Deo, B. S. Hirey, Sanjeevi Reddy, Maniklal Verma, Kamaraja Nadar, Nabhakrushna Chaudhry, U. S. Mallayya, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

Those who attended by special invitation were: Doctors B. C. Roy, Kailasnath Katju and Syud Muhammad and Messrs. Jagjiwan Ram, Harekrushna Mahatab, Sri Prakasa, Anugraha Narain Sinha, S. Nijilingappa, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, B. G. Kher, Kumaraswamy Raja, T. T. Krishnamachari, K. Santhanam, and Khandubhai Desai, Messrs. C. Kesavan, T. M. Verghese, V. O. Markose, and K. P. Madhavan Nair.

Hyderabad Leaders Summoned

The Congress President Mr. Nehru has telegraphically invited Mr. D. G. Bindu and Hyderabad's Revenue Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao to Delhi. They are flying to Delhi tomorrow morning.

The State Chief Minister, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, is already in Delhi, as also Swami Ramanand Tirth who flew to Delhi day before yesterday with a detailed report from the State Congress President on the election results.

The Congress President is likely to discuss with these people among other things, the election of the Leader of the State Legislature Party and matters connected with the Congress organisational set up in the state.

Madras & Travancore

While the Congress High Command has taken the view of non-Congress ministries in Travancore-Cochin and Madras as generally ruled out, the Communist Party is understood to have abandoned the idea of forming "United Front" Ministries in these two States, where they have come out as the second largest party. An offer by the Socialist members of Travancore-Cochin State Assembly to form ministry with the support of Communist members and others is reported to have been rejected by the Communists who wanted the Socialists to be a constituent of the United Front.

In such circumstances Congress Ministries in both the States are considered possible, should the Working Committee permit local Congress to adopt the Independents or to coalese with the local parties. —P.T.I. & U.P.I.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Previous Closing	42.05
Today's Opening	41.96
Difference	—9
Today's Closing	42.16
Difference	+11

News From U.S. Markets

COTTON FUTURES A TWO-SIDED AFFAIR

Technical Recovery In Oil & Speciality Shares

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPA).

COTTON futures trading became a two-sided affair on Friday. Nearby March contract developed independent strength, while later months weakened.

Most of the business represented evening up in preparation for the First Notice Day, February 26. Spot month strength developed when a leading spot firm which had been a leading seller scaled down its offering and at times withdrew from the market. Local shorts were made nervous by the slender contract supply that tried to cover and at times ran into difficulties. However, hedge selling increased toward close when the spot month crossed the 42 cent line.

The textile situation still was viewed as discouraging as some traders felt improvement must developed in cloth before the futures market can show any sustained rallying.

The market opened up one to ten points. It closed 13 to 26 points higher on nearby months and three to 23 points lower on other positions.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	43.65
March	41.80	42.09	41.62	42.05
May	41.55	41.67	41.34	41.50
July	41.07	41.10	40.83	41.00
Oct.	38.58	38.58	38.25	38.25
Dec.	38.25	38.52	38.00	38.00
March	....	38.00	37.97	37.65
May	37.85	37.85	37.75	37.64
July	....	37.30	37.25	37.25
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	41.35
March	41.80	42.06	41.61	42.03
May	41.54	41.67	41.34	41.63
July	41.04	41.08	40.85	41.02
Oct.	38.60	38.60	38.35	38.36
Dec.	38.27	38.15	38.06	38.06
March	38.10	37.99	37.99	37.90
May	37.90	37.75	37.75	37.69
July	....	....	....	37.23

WALL STREET

Oil and speciality shares featured a technical recovery in the stock market on Friday. The volume was light at 1,350,000 shares.

Activity was centered on such issues as American and Foreign Power and Armour & Co.

Oils ran up to some of the day's best gains—as much as 2-1/2 in Texas and Pacific Land Trust.

Metals had some of the sharp gains with aluminium issues especially good. Steels firmed. Utilities were mixed. Chemicals improved. Rails had moderate gains. Motors were fractionally higher.

Of 1,090 issues traded, 556 advanced; 264 declined and 270 remained unchanged.

The curb turnover amounted to 400,000.

The turnover in bond came to dol. 2,780,000.

PEPPER PRICES

The black pepper market ruled quiet and steady on the basis of 1.38 dollars per pound for spot material and 1.36 dollars for afloats on Friday.

Local re-sellers indicated February shipment at 1.30 dollars; March at 1.28 dollars; May-June at 1.25 dollars per pound, all ex dock.

TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin remained unchanged at 121-1/2 U.S. cents per pound on Friday.

In the forward market, the following were closing prices:

February: 117.00 cents bid.

April: 117.00 cents bid.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market on Friday at 88 cents per ounce.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was on Friday quoted at 145 dollars per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil on re-sale was available at 9-1/4 cents per pound.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were on Friday quoted at 260 dollars nom. per long ton fob Brazil.

SEED PRICES

The following were seed prices on the New York market on Friday.

Soyabeans: 10-1/2.

Pea nuts: 14-3/4.

Linseed, first: 19.5 to 19.7.

Tallow, extra: 5-7/8.

Tallow Special: 5-1/4.

Pepper, black: 138.

Castors: 260 dollars.—(UPA).

STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market on Friday:

High: 41-5/8, Low: 40-7/8, Close. 41-1/8.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Feb 1 (UPA): The tin market was firmer on Friday with the turnover amounting to 150 tons of which 60 were cash.

Spot gained 9-1/2 to 993-3/4 and three months was up 4-1/4 to 990-1/2.

Closing prices were:

SPORT—buyers, 992-1/2; sellers, 995; business at 992-1/2 to 987-1/2

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 990; sellers, 991; business 992-1/2 to 987-1/2

SETTLEMENT—992-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 20 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 987-1/2; sellers, 990; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 987-1/2; selltrs, 990; 2business both prices

RUBBER CLOSINGS

The following were closing rates of rubber on the London market on Friday:

SPOT—39-3/4, 40, business 40.

March—39-3/4, 40, business 40.

Apr. 39-1/2, 39-3/4, business 39-1/2.

Apr/Sept. 37-1/4, 38, business 39-1/4.

July/Sept. 37-1/4, 38, business 38.

Oct/Dec. 36-3/4, 36-1/4

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged today at 73 pounds per flash on Friday.

PEPPER PRICES

Pepper prices were idle and unchanged in London on Friday.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce on Friday.

TATA IRON PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Limited, report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January 1952 was:—

	(Tons)
Pig Iron	99,800
Steel Ingots	96,700
Finished Steel: (Tons)	
Semins for sale 17,600	
Finished 53,800	
Total	71,400

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The local bullion market was quiet with moderate business In view of increased arrivals, there is more disposition to sell but professional bulls are making efforts to support the market.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 191/7 and advanced at Rs. 191/12 on speculative buying but increased selling pressure depressed the market at Rs. 191/4 and later steadied at Rs. 191/6 Ready mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 191/10 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 191/8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 104/5 and declined at Rs. 103/15 but rallied at Rs. 104/3 on short covering. Ready Gold was offered at Rs. 104/2 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74/14.

Later on there was further selling and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	..	191 0	0
Forward	..	190 14	0
Ready Gold	..	103 13	0
Forward	..	103 14	0
Sovereigns	..	74 10	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1920/- while under good demand Indian Coppers were in demand at Rs. 3/4- Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 28/14.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, February 2.

The produce market opened quiet but later prices improved on increased buying. Groundnuts A/M. opened at Rs. 37/4 and advanced at Rs. 37/12. Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 184/8 improved at Rs. 185/8 declined at Rs. 184/- but again improved at Rs. 186/-.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	37	4	0
Madras Coromandal	36	8	0
Bold	35	14	0
February-March	36	6	0
April-May	37	12	0
LINSEED			
Ready	37	14	0
February-March	37	8	0
April-May	37	10	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	37	0	0
May	186	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut	56	0	0
R. R.	18	12	0
February	18	15	0
March	19	5	0
April	19	14	0
Linseed Oil	22	8	0
Castorseed Oil	21	4	4

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 31st January 1952	241610
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 31st January 1952	431372
Same period last year	302910
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st January 1952	267723
Same time last year	330029

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	0	0
150 „ „ „	4	10	0
120 „ „ Italy	4	14	0
150 „ „ „	4	9	6
150 „ Box Feb.			919
„ „ „ March			929
February Highest Rs.	920	0	0
Lowest Rs.	912	0	0

Sugar Quotations

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Ready	186
Maha	169
March	140/8

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Opening	184	8	0
Highest	188	0	0
Lowest	184	0	0
Close	187	12	0

PARIS GOLD PRICE

The price of gold was on Friday quoted at 591 Francs per gram on the Paris Bourse

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The market continued quiet but steady round the more speculative counters while other shares remained unchanged. The volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80/2/6, three per cent loan 1957 97/15/6, three per cent loan 1970/75 88/14.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Tex. 10/3, Elgin Mills 12/8, New Victoria Ord. 1/14.

COALS: Burrakur Coal 13/14, Amalgamated 31/-, Central India 6/14.

JUTES: Barnagpore 209/-, s lot Ganges 120/- s lot, Howrah officially unquoted unofficial closing 30/8, Kamarhatty 283/- s lot, Orient 242/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 28/13, Steel Corp. 21/11.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/-, Indian Copper 3/4, Karanpura Dev 22/6, Calcutta Elec. 13/13, B I Corp. 11/-, Martin Burn 18/-, s lot, Rallis India Ltd. 105/-, Rohtas Industry 7/1, British Burma Petrol 1/5, Titaghur Paper 38/14, Assam Saws 7/2.

SUGARS: Dyer Meakin Brewery 6/12 ct. Purtabpore 20/-.

TEAS: Dhelakhat 11/14, Rajbhat 19/12.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 25th January:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks	29,28,33,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	541,62,91,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks	48,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	292,44,98,000
Cash in India	33,06,14,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	44,64,52,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,26,76,000
Money at call and short notice in India	9,90,80,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	299,84,99,000
Advances in India	532,13,42,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	87,30,47,000

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Feb. 1: Market was again very active. Prices generally were irregular but with a majority of gains. French shares, however held barely steady though Indo-Chinese were a firm feature. Suez moved briskly higher. The uncertainty of Wall Street influenced internationals which fluctuated narrowly. Argentines were a good market while begins rallied. Germans and Japanese bonds little changed.

BRUSSELS: The atmosphere in the forward market was more cheerful but on uncertainty is persisting some sections and keeping the turnover to a restricted sale. Minings held firm under the leadership of Gueree. The spot market was quietly steady but Colonials were showing some irreguarity and there were signs of heaviness among textiles and coals.

AMSTERDAM: The Bourse was generally quiet with only minor changes in price. Deli tobacco was active and higher among plantations but others were quietly steady, Royal Dutch eased following the recent firmness. State loans were again weak with premium at 8-1/4 per cent and certificates totalled at 621.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.

Wheat March 2.56-1/4, May 2,52-5/8, July 2.46-3/8, Sept. 2.48.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH BORNEO

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI):—The Government of India have not yet arrived at a decision on the request of the Government of British north Borneo to permit the emigration of 10,000 Indian settlers with their families for permanent residence in Borneo, it is officially learnt in Delhi.

It is stated that the North Borneo Government had made two requests to the Government of India. One was for the recruitment of Indian labour for North Borneo.

The Government of India informed the North Borneo Government that recruitment of unskilled labour was out of question as emigration of unskilled labour from India is totally prohibited.

MUSLIM DIVINES DETAINED

RABAT (Morocco), Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Three Muslim Divines from a mosque at Oued Zem, near Casablanca, Morocco were detained today after prayers had been offered in the mosque in memory of those killed in clashes with the French in Tunisia.

Morocco has a law forbidding political utterances in mosques.

B.B.C. Indian Programme Organiser

LONDON, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Slinton, Indian programme organiser for the British Broadcasting Corporation, leaves by air on Monday for a six-week visit to India and Ceylon.

He will study the tastes of radio listeners and their reactions to the BBC broadcast in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil and Sinhalese.

Peron's Truce With Socialists

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 2 (PTI-Reuter): President Peron has entered into a truce with one of his arch-enemies—Argentine socialism.

According to an official communique yesterday, the Socialist organ "Latvanguwrdia", closed in August, 1947, will be permitted to reappear and Socialists held in prison on political charges—understood to number 20 or more—will be released.

INDIAN COTTON CROP PROSPECT

Advisory Board To Consider Issue

BOMBAY, Saturday: The question regarding Bengal deshi will be considered at a meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board which will be held here on February 15, 1952 it is learnt.

The Board will review the Indian cotton crop prospect for the year 1951-52, the progress of the crop in the different areas and also the working of Co-ordination and other Committees.

The issue of the basis of allocations of Indian cotton to mills will also come up for discussion at the meeting.

The Board will consider the present situation in the marketing of Indian cotton crop, and also the questions whether to keep the different varieties of cotton outside the price control or to grant them any premia or to waive some of the prescribed conditions.

HONG KONG MARKETS

HONGKONG, Feb. 2 (UPA): The following were closing rates fo Hong Kong dollar and gold on Friday.

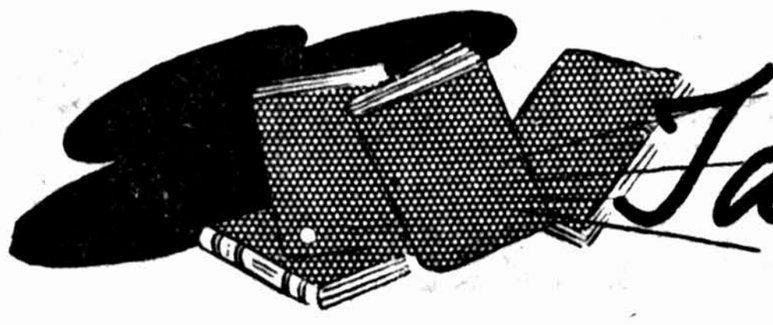
HK dol. 6.605 per US dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.64 per US dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.85 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 324 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On February 2nd the price of gold opened at HK dol. 324-3/4 per Chinese Tael.



Talking of Books—

Ethics Of Gita Founded On Law Of Moral Causation

FIVE-YEAR PLAN IS REALISTIC; SPARKS NOT BRIGHT ENOUGH

THE ART OF LIFE IN THE BHAGVAD GITA: By H. V. Divatia.

Divatia has examined the Gita from five angles—its psychology, its cosmology, its metaphysics, its ethics, and its religion. There is also a discussion on the Gita's relation to modern science. Without being at all high-brow about it, Mr. Divatia has touched the main controversial issues in the Gita. Which path does it enjoin—Jynana, Bhakti or Karma. The writer says that the real emphasis is on the performance of Yoga, the choice between the three being left to the temperament of the individual.

Does the Gita make a case for free-will or is the theory of Karmavada an expression of Vyasa's fatalism? Our writer makes a study of Karmavada, as given in the Gita and as understood by modern metaphysicians like Shaw Desmond and Deussen. The gist of his defence is: "Karmavada is based on the freedom of will and responsibility for our actions within the domain of the laws of nature to which we are bound". The ethics of the Gita are founded on the acceptance of Karmavada or the law of Moral Causation.

The best pages of the book are those on the Metaphysics of the Gita. Sometimes students of the Gita, in discovering that it contains the quintessence of the Upanishads, disregard its abundant use of Sankhya philosophy. Mr. Divatia justifies the latter's important contribution on two grounds: It explains all the intricacies of dualism (Prakriti-Nature) more lucidly and concretely than the Upanishads; and because it preaches an active energetic life in this world while the Upanishads, with its rejection of the world as Maya, draws the individual away from active life to solitary meditation. The Gita's message has a Sankhyan tinge—"that we should seek God in his cosmic manifestation rather than in his abstract conception."

Mr. Divatia has written excellently for anyone who wants a short compact book on the significance of the Celestial Song.

★ ★

PLANNING FOR A SHORTAGE ECONOMY: THE INDIAN EXPERIMENT: By C. N. Vakil and P. R. Brahmananda.

This book, coming from eminent economists, is an important contribution to the discussion of the Five-Year Plan.

First the writers give a short account of earlier efforts at planning, to show how inadequate and impractical they were. They also review the economic difficulties in the context of which the Plan has been formed. These difficulties, according to the writers, are mainly (i) the continuous increase in the price level, (ii) our dependence for raw materials on foreign countries (a consequence of the Partition), and its mal-effects on the Balance of Payments, (iii) our food problem, (iv) the Cheap Money policy which increases inflation, (v) the undeniable inefficiency and even corruption in the administrative machinery and (vi) Anti-social practices like excessive hoarding, blackmarketing, tax evasion, etc.

This environment is made more grim by the old reminders of mass poverty—population, illiteracy, industrial backwardness, low income per capita. It is therefore inevitable that the Plan does not give creative schemes for expanding the economy but lays all emphasis on remedial measures i.e. providing an adequate supply of consumption goods to restore pre-war standards.

Besides making a comparison with the Colombo Plan the writers in a detailed analysis criticise the Plan freely and make valuable suggestions. They point out, for instance, that the Plan has ignored the balance of payments problems, and provided very meagrely for capital intensive projects.

The writers praise the Five-Year Plan for being realistic, for, realising the way to any genuine improvement is slow and difficult.

★ ★

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL: By K. M. Munshi. Bhavan's University.

Although his most famous works are written in Gujarati the Food Minister is no stranger to the English reader. It is but fitting that he should contribute a volume to the Bhavan's University series (which promises to be the equivalent of the Penguin Series in India) of which he is an editor. Mr. Munshi calls his collection of addresses and essays 'sparks' thrown out in emotional or inspired moments. Some of the essays are leaves from memory but the substantial part of the book consists of vignettes of important personalities. Prof. Bhansali, Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Patel, are drawn with the informality of a co-worker and friend.

Mr. Munshi's style is not as arresting in English as in Gujarati, and coming from his pen the book is rather disappointing.

★ ★

EUROPE BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS: By Sailendra Nath Dhar. B. G. Paul and Co. Madras.

Postgraduate and undergraduate students will find this an extremely informative book on the politico-economic history of the period it deals with. Prof. Dhar remains very objective throughout. Even in chapters given to criticism of important issues like the Peace Settlement or the Russian Security Plan, he gives a careful account of the facts as they affected different nations, cites the opinions of different scholars, and lets the reader form his own interpretation.

The scheme of the book falls into seven chronological sections; each section contains a number of essays which deal with the section in terms of movements i.e. the fight for Reparation Payments, the quest for European security etc.

The book is an interesting study of the process by which the dragon seed sown at Versailles grew into the deadly crop harvested in the second world war.

★ ★

PHILOSOPHY AND ACTION OF THE R.S.S. FOR HIND SWARAJ: By Anthony Elenjimittam.

This book is interesting for two reasons: it is the first book of its kind on the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and defines and defends that organisation's ideals with clarity; secondly, for the writer's sustained eloquence (more aesthetically used in his book on Tagore) which he has both used and misused abundantly.

He starts with a rhetorical charge-sheet against the Congress and then proceeds to dismiss other political parties i.e. Socialists and Communists as atheists unfit to represent truly the Hindu soul. After thus shaking off the other political groups from his conscience the writer introduces the God-chosen R.S.S., introduces it very theatrically I must say.

I am afraid all Mr. Elenjimittam's eloquence and enthusiasm do not change the set pattern of the R.S.S. Its acceptable features, like the emphasis on discipline, on the collective spirit, are those common to most political parties, if expressed less loudly. But its individual and distinguishing features, like the belief in the man of destiny, its fanatical nationalism, the bogey of Pan-Islamism—these have an unmistakable Fascist smell. The writer's nationalism is carried to this absurd extreme, "The flowing saries and pyjamas we prefer to the imported frocks and suits! Towards the close of the book the writer emerges as a frank pro-Fascist and misuses his rhetoric sadly.

★ ★

SONNETS TO EVE: By R. M. Challa. Nalanda Publications.

Mr. Challa's poems may be called an overflow of feelings mostly exotic. He possesses quite a flair for phrase-making which is happily used in some poems, like, "To a French Friend". He likes to experiment with his technique: "he sonnet-Lament" is written almost entirely in monosyllables to convey a purity of emotion. Most of the sonnets are in the sensuous tradition.

—Miss Chabda

★ ★

HIGHWAYS OF ASTROLOGY—Kumbha. Published by S. Viswanathan, P.O. Box No. 1749, 2/10 Post Office Street, G.T. Madras. pp. 89. Price Rs. 2/-.

A welcome addition to books dealing with elementary astrology is Highways of Astrology, whose first edition was published about two decades ago.

The author, Mr. K. S. Venkataramani's arguments are based on sound astrological reasoning. The scientific explanation of the planets in the Solar System, the nodes Rahu and Ketu, the effects of the planets and the Moon's nodes in the twelve zodiacal constellations and houses of a horoscope, the strength of the planets in the different signs, the Navamsha System, the Sayana and the Nirayana Systems, the Vimshottari Dasha etc., and their influence upon the creation are extremely revealing. The book provides interesting reading for an amateur.

All in all, this second edition bears the impress of a serious mind devoutly applied to the propagation and popularisation of astrology. Mr. Venkataramani's venture, one feels will soon make its mark.

Educational Planning Demands

Fair Deal For Teachers

BY PRINCIPAL S.S. AIYAR

Planning is the order of the day; educational planning is also much talked about; no educational planning can, however, succeed without evaluating the claims of the teaching profession. The profession of teaching is considered to be one of the noblest professions of the world, nay even the noblest of all professions. But one should consider its present status and the position it should accupy in the new set-up.

EVERYWHERE throughout India, there is the cry that the teaching profession does not attract the best intellects of the land, not even the right type of men and women. Is it not necessary for every right-minded citizen to inquire into the causes of such a sorry state of affairs and explore the possibilities of finding out remedies? In my opinion, the present state of affairs is due to three main factors: low salary, insecurity of tenure and the attitude of the Government. Of these, the first two depend to a large extent on the third i.e. the policy of the Government. Every progressive Government has recognised that education is one of its prime duties, but the Governments of most States in India have decided that primary education requires their greatest attention.

Governments feel that they have very little responsibility for Secondary Education and the result is that education does not really advance in this country.

This compartmental idea of education is really very harmful to the progress and advancement of the country, and the authorities should envisage the whole of education in all its stages as one indivisible unit.

Indivisible

The aim of the Government in producing literates does not produce a lasting effect on the country, as these literates soon lapse into illiteracy in its widest sense. Hence it should be conceded that Secondary Education is the backbone of the educational system, and on its success and efficiency, depends University Education and the intellectual wealth of a country. Governments require brilliant products of Universities as administrators, ambassadors and statesmen.

How could Universities produce these brilliant men, if the Secondary Schools are not run on proper and efficient lines? Secondary Education has within its folds the youth of the country in their adolescent age when their future is likely to be made or marred by the schools and the teachers.

It should be remembered that an average citizen of a country or even an average legislator of the country is only a product of the secondary school system. It needs no further argument to be adduced that if a country or a nation is to advance in any sphere, it should have an efficient secondary school system. If the Government were to realise this one aspect that secondary education is of great national importance, half the ills now prevailing in the educational system of the country will vanish almost immediately.

Low Salaries

The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on having introduced uniform scales of salaries for all teachers employed in different types of secondary schools from June 1948. But the scale of salary is ludicrously low when compared to the salaries obtaining in government and commercial concerns. A graduate is offered a starting salary of Rs. 70 and if he is a B.T. he will be placed on a scale of salary of Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Does this stand favourable comparison with what the worker obtains in other walks of life? To take only one instance, a graduate entering the service of the Reserve Bank is started on Rs. 90 and he can rise up to Rs. 400. When prospects in other departments are brighter, how could the country expect its bright intellects to enter the teaching profession? Further, the difference between the starting salary of a graduate and that of a B.T. has been fixed at Rs. 10. This difference is little, when we remember that a graduate is to undergo a collegiate course of one year and obtain the post-graduate degree of B.T. Hence, many graduate teachers do not become fully qualified with the result that efficiency of education suffers. The Government of India have adopted the scale of Rs. 120 to Rs. 300 for trained graduates or B.T.s, employed in their schools. As the standard of teaching cannot be improved without improving the salary of teachers, it behoves every Government to devote serious attention to this aspect of the problem and fix the scales of salaries of teachers on the same footing as those offered in government departments and commercial concerns.

No Security

More important than the scales of salary is the security of tenure. A teacher in a secondary school has practically no security of tenure. Till recently a teacher's services could be dispensed with by managements by giving him three months' salary. After a good deal of agitation, representations and deputations, this rule called the Model Rule Number Eleven has been recently amended. The services of a permanent teacher can be terminated at any time without assigning any reasons after giving him 12 months' salary, in case he has been in service for 10 years or more, and six months' salary in case he has been in service for less than 10 years. The loss of a job, that of a teacher's post is equated in terms of salary for a certain number of months. Could therebe an import of worse commercial outlook in the noble sphere of education? Imagine the case of a teacher who has put in a service of 20 or 25 years in a school. On account of a minor difference of opinion, the management decides to terminate his services without assigning any reasons. All that it has to do is to pay him one year's salary. But what is the fate of the teacher? How is he to live for the rest of his life? Is this the reward for his having discharged a national duty, that of education for a long period of 20 or 25 years in the best part of his life? Is that teacher to get a job in any other walk of life? One should also remember that it is generally assumed by the public that a teacher, after some years of service in the teaching profession becomes unit for any other profession. These points never seemed to have troubled the minds of rule-makers and their advisers.

Nor were they worried that teaching experience of many years would go to waste. The services of a permanent teacher can also be terminated after

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Behind National Liberation Movements In Asian Countries Is Shadow Of

Peking—Moscow Axis

IN all the recent comment on Mr. Churchill's prospects in foreign policy and Mr Morrison's failures there has been a marked tendency to think of Europe, America and the Soviet Union but to ignore the Far East Has it been forgotten that Stalin has always looked east rather than west? Is it not realised that for all Communists this is above all the era of liberation for "colonial peoples"? If anything has become clear over the last twelve months it surely is that there exists a joint Sino-Soviet political strategy for Asia says "The Economist."

In Europe it is beginning to be possible to see what Mr. Acheson has called a "situation of strength" emerging In Asia, on the other hand, the situation remains definitely one of weakness and could worsen with great rapidity Communist or Communist-led forces are waging "hot" war in five areas—Korea Vietnam the Philippines, Malaya and Burma, the majority of the Asian non-Communist countries are without cohesion or concerted policy in the face of the Communist challenge, and there are several acute conflicts which although not directly connected with Communism, provide it with great opportunities for mischief—the tensions between India and Pakistan between Afghanistan and Pakistan between the Arab League and Israel, and between Britain and Persia. In short, Asia is now a more favourable field than Europe for the spreading of Communism by all mischief short of a major war.

'Red' Strategy In Asia

Such improvement as there has been on the front between the Baltic and the Bosphorus cannot be considered in isolation from the line of threatened or besieged positions all the way round the southern and eastern rim of Asia from the Mediterranean to Korea. This is not to say that any commitments in that area should be allowed to interfere with the priority of Europe's strategic needs or that the Communists are not being successfully held in several sectors. But it was Lenin's idea that Russia could overthrow the west, if Asia were won to the Communist side, and there can be no doubt that the odds would be turned against the west if all the resources and manpower of the largest of the continents were at the disposal of the Kremlin.

Communist strategy is different in Asia from what it is in Europe because the conditions are different. The west has to adopt counter-measures different from those suitable for Europe—that is to say, in so far as the west can help in a resistance which must be primarily a matter for the Asian peoples themselves.

There are three features of the situation in Asia which distinguish it from the European scene. There is the general economic backwardness of non-Soviet Asia—Japan being the notable exception—with a preponderance of pre-industrial and pre-capitalist conditions and vast masses of illiterate peasants living in deep poverty at very low levels of productivity. There is the fact that the countries of Asia—again with the exception of Japan—have been in the recent past in a colonial or semi-colonial relation to western nations; even where such subjection is now a thing of the past, they remain acutely anti-western and "anti-imperialist."

Sino-Soviet Partnership

Lastly, there is the difference that, whereas in Europe the partners of the Soviet Union are small satellite states, in Asia the partnership is with China. One of them has a great preponderance of industrial and military strength, but the other has double the population and an overweening national pride based on an age-long tradition of regional supremacy.

If it were possible to consult the shade of Karl Marx in his Highgate resting-place, he would be shocked beyond measure at the idea that the peasant masses of Asia should be regarded as the perfect instrument for achieving a socialist revolution. But a generation ago Lenin revised traditional Marxism by breaking with its doctrinaire indifference towards peasants and nationalities and by making plans to use agrarian "jacqueries" and colonial nationalism as auxiliaries for the revolution of the proletariat. Alliance with agrarian revolt meant promoting the aspirations of landless peasants to acquire land in private ownership by division of landlords estates. This, of course, could only have the effect of strengthening the petty-bourgeois element in society; likewise alliance with colonial nationalism means even supporting native capitalists in colonial countries as against the capitalism of the colonial powers. But the Communists have always held that such alliances involve no betrayal of their cause, provided that the Communist party becomes politically dominant: for it will be able in due course to collectivise the peasants and expropriate the bourgeoisie

Rural Foundations

In this development of Marxist theory it is no longer necessary for a Communist-led revolution that the industrial proletariat should be a majority of the population, as the early Marxists expected it to become in highly industrialised societies. In China, between 1927 and 1948 Communist power was built up on entirely rural foundations, and it was this strange phenomenon of peasant Marxism that misled so many observers to entertain the delusion that Mao Tse-tung and his followers were not "real" Communists but merely radical agrarian reformers.

The fact that the Chinese Communists conquered the towns from the countryside and gained power through a prolonged process of guerrilla warfare and infiltration in contrast to the Russian precedent of a single "coup d'etat" in a capital city, has enabled the Chinese to claim that they have discovered and worked out a new technique of violent revolution, different from the Russian and better suited to conditions in Asia.

This claim is the key to Communist activity in Asia. The existence of Communist-led armed forces carrying on guerrilla warfare in Vietnam, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines from lairs in jungles and mountains, without holding any important towns presents obvious analogies with Chinese experience.

Mao and his colleagues, having been successful in their struggle, commend themselves to the "national liberation movements" of other Asian countries, not only as providers of material and technical assistance, but also as the most knowing teachers and guides. Their example also makes a special appeal to other Asian peoples because China belongs wholly to Asia and was in the nineteenth century a victim of the western pressures which brought it into economic and political subjection. Russia, on the other hand, was definitely one of the European imperial powers under the Tsardom; and even now in its Soviet reincarnation is regarded in Asia as primarily a European state.

New Technique Of Revolution

There have been some signs that the Russians have not entirely relished the Chinese Communist assumption of an independent leadership or the lofty style of talk affected by Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that such undertones of jealousy prevent the closest co-operation in the assault on the free world. A comparative study of recent Soviet and Chinese radio propaganda suggests that a satisfactory working compromise has been reached in the matter of mutual commendation. The Chinese Communists pay suitable tributes of praise to Stalin and honour the Russians as the pioneers of world revolution and the country of advanced technology, while the Russians recognise the special qualifications of China for leading the revolution among backward colonial peoples. Corresponding to the theoretical division of labour there is a geographical division of spheres of influence whereby China has a free hand in South-East Asia—a region in which Russia has never hitherto had any direct interest. This is the region in which considerable Communist armed forces are already active, and where there are substantial communities of Chinese settlers, many of whom are inclined to help Chinese national expansion, even if they have no ideological sympathy for Communism. There can be little doubt that Chinese Communist assistance for revolts in South-East Asia would have been much more active than it has been so far if the Korean war had not diverted China's energies to another quarter. As it is, the Viet-minh forces have received large supplies of arms and military instructors from China. And a group of Burmese Communist rebels are known to be receiving military training at Paoshan.

The Russians are not without influence even in the Chinese sphere, for they participate in the permanent bureau of the Asian and Australasian division of the WFTU, which was set up in 1949 to co-ordinate "national liberation movements" from Persia eastwards and performs the functions of the old Comintern for this part of the world. In the Middle-East the direction of Communist activities is directly in Russian hands. If China were to break down anti-Communist resistance in South-East Asia and if Russia

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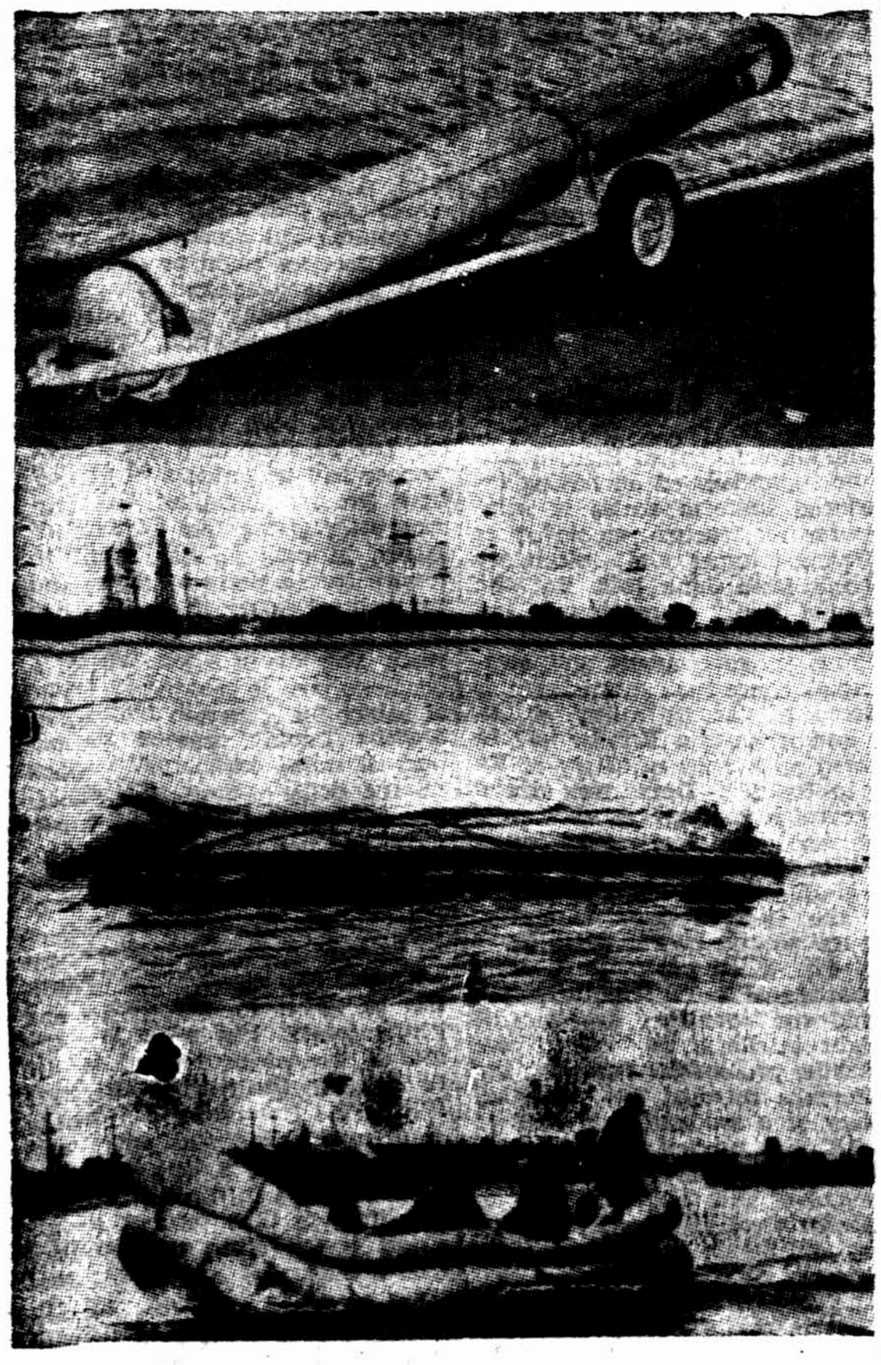
OPERATION "RESCUE"



An American Aircraft Corporation has produced an apparatus for air-sea rescue operations. It is an aluminium alloy torpedo which contains a radio-controlled rubber life raft. The raft can be launched from a plane or a ship and is equipped with a 4-cylinder inboard engine, fuel for 300 miles of cruising, remote control radio, heating system, automatic pilot, food and survival gear for eight people for five days.

The photograph series above shows three phases of the new apparatus. TOP: The strange raft ready for launching; CENTRE: Torpedo opening automatically into a raft and BOTTOM: The raft in operation fully inflated.

MAO'S VIEWS ON ART

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

terchange It also makes us suspect China's intentions. How can we assume that China is friendly, when we know that her art exhibits are composed mainly of political propaganda?

Finally, and most important, the theory is invalid. Only an invalid theory could produce so much poor art. How else can we explain the miserable posters of Mao among the workers, Mao in the factory, Mao loosening the doves of peace, Mao holding the bayonet, etc.? Or those photographs of factories and "peace" rallies? The observer will look in vain either for art or for faithful portrayals of present-day China at any of these so-called "art exhibitions."

Transcends Barriers

Mao's theory is rendered invalid by our whole experience with art. We are all familiar with the work of many artists the best artists usually, whose work does not have any class allegiance; Tagore, Dickens, Shakespeare, the Rajput painters, the architects of the Taj Mahal and the Moghul buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, to name only a very few. Such works of art bear only a dim relation, if any, to the social position of the artists. The terms "feudal", "bourgeoise", "petty-boudrgeoise" etc. fail to describe the form or content of the work of any of these artists. Even the most superficial study shows the uselessness of Mao's esthetic categories. A good artist appeals to a universal audience. This is the case in spite of Dickens' concern for the London slums, the preoccupation at Fatehpur Sikri with "aristocratic forms, or Prithviraj's analysis of the communal problem.

The imposition of Mao's theory upon such artists would invalidate their whole work. Surely there is no better evidence that Mao's theory is fallacious.

Some readers may object to arguments based upon a propaganda leaflet. But this objection only strengthens my argument. Mao is after all the political leader of China. If similar pamphlets by Truman, Nehru, or Attlee were available, they would deserve serious study. But, of course, these men would not dream of writing such a tract, for the simple reason that they recognise their own incompetence in the field of art and literature. This does not prevent Truman from playing the piano, or Nehru from holding intelligent opinions about art of the Gupta period. But neither of these men would consider an imposition of his esthetic views upon a reluctant United States or India. Indeed, if any democratically chosen political leader attempted to do this, he would be met with well-deserved suspicion, and criticism. We are not aware of any criticism of Mao in China. In short, the fact of Mao's authorship (which he nowwhere justifies or explains) is the most disturbing single thing about the whole pamphlet. The parallel with recent developments in the Soviet Union are painfully obvious

Stalin Line

And yet, there is nothing really unusual about this particular pamphlet when we compare it to other Chinese propaganda material in India Even more ominous is the fact that Mao's words are hardly distinguishable from Stalin's. Mao is a Marxist who in no way deviates, as far as I can discover, from the line laid down in the Kremlin It is necessary for me to assume then that he is working for the violent overthrow of both the Indian and U.S. governments. I am afraid that the Chinese and Russian governments want their theories of art and their theories about everything else to be imposed upon the whole world. The basis of my fear and distrust is the Marxist creed to which Mao completely subscribes.

This, at least, is how one American looks at it.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Art and national economy—The care of of architecture—Art through industrial channel—Artists on producers' list—In the world of the talkie — Homage to music pioneers—Drama needs a foothold.

THE analysis of the structure of India's economy has revealed agriculture as its pivot, but on the other side hardly any attempt is made to assess art which was an important item of production.

As an economic factor, art had a much wider connotation than painting and sculpture. The artisan had stood next to the agriculturist in the order of producers.

Art Through Industry

The confusion has to be attributed to the artificial distinctions of art such as the fine and applied. It was accentuated by the different terms like the artist craftsman and artisan which have been arbitrarily brought in usage. It was difficult to draw the dividing line when generally the same person was the designer as well as the mechanic or executant. In spite of such a traditional background, art is taken in a limited sense; and for this reason much of it is missed in its actual relation to life. If art is viewed in the light of this background and of the pattern of life, it will appear that the artist was a creator and also producer in the economic sense.

The cottage was the centre of industry. It was also the studio and workshop in which art was processed. Art was conveyed to the people, in a large measure, through their principal requirements and was, thereby, placed in daily contact with them. Production and consumption of art were governed by the general principles of economics. As producers, artists and craftsmen were indoor as well as outdoor workers. The cottage was the common centre of both.

Builders' Community

Architecture and sculpture, which had mostly gone together, were the products of outdoor activity, and it was through them that the people could live in environments of art. Architects and sculptors were designers and also workmen. It is not difficult to estimate the numerical strength of the community of such poducers and the part played by them in the country's traditional system of economy. They were the people who could build monuments and also ordinary houses, while their own needs were supplied by agriculturists and other producers.

The profession of architects and sculptors was the first cusualty following invasion by the victorian—Gothic style—the architecture of foreign rulers. The structure of economy began to shake when the traditional builders and sculptors were made to surrender their freedom and to suppress their art for the sake of making a living. Architects and engineers with foreign qualifications and contractors took the field, and the profits from the building which were previously shared by the traditional builders, sculptors and their collaborators and assistants in proportion to work were claimed by a few hands, and the rightful builders were relegated to the inferior position of workmen living on daily frugal wages.

Present Conditions

The age of the stone as the principal building material and of the art of direct carving in it was not to last long. The reinforced concrete was introduced, some years ago, with the result that the traditional builders and stone carvers were finally pushed out of their legitimate sphere in large towns. As the building material, the cement has rung the death knell of stone-carving—the traditional art of sculpture. The cost of construction is, in no way, reduced, but no tears are shed over strangulation of the art of stone carving and sculpture.

Volumes are written in praise of ancient monuments, but no inquiry is made about the fate of the descendants of ancient master builders. Profits earned by engineers and contractors at the cost of workmen, who might have been artists and designers, do not go to perpetuate any art. The art of stone carving is bound to pass into oblivion, if craftsmen—specialists are thrown out of the range of circulation of the capital and are driven to starvation.

The question of Indian architecture and sculpture has no importance to the Government and economists, in spite of its obvious economic implications. The Government should move, in time, to work out a scheme of national architecture which must be one of the distinctive characteristics

SARVODAYA

By Dinu F. Shah
(J.J. School of Arts)

of free India. But such a scheme should be based on the tradition and should provide for rehabilitation of traditional builders and stone carvers. Encouragement to be given to cottage industries must be extended to them also as they were essentially cottage workers.

In Art With Art

Apart from architecture, several other requirements of the people were also of an artistic nature. In fact art was a dominant feature of clothings, ornaments, utensils and pieces of furniture. The scheme of domestic and social life was so organised that the people used to live with art and in art. Much of art was conveyed to them through the channel of cottage industries. Take, for instance the clothings. The various processes of dyeing and decorating fabrics were developed in demand from the people. The plain white cloth could have supplied one of the basic needs of life, but it was not enough. The aesthetic impulse and decorative sense of the people had brought art-colour and pattern—even in ordinary clothings. They were vividly reflected also in ornaments, utensils and other articles.

The people's love for art was, to no small extent, an active force behind the industrial activity. It was due to this factor that numerous industries and subsidiary specialities for several of them were built up through centuries. In the absence of the machine all such industries were invariably located in cottages and were distributed in such a way that designes-craftsmen were able to earn their living as independent workers. As an industrial factor, art had played a prominent part in stabilising the country's economic system which was based on agriculture and industry.

Unbalanced Economy

The balance of economy was disturbed with the advent of and unlimited advance made by the machine. Art in industry began to fade with the unending influx of machine-made articles. Another and still greater blow was sustained by art in consequence of importation of brute functionalism of which modern architecture is a glaring example. This should explain how art is missed or superficially treated in the plans for encouragement to cottage industries. The spinner and weaver, for example, are considered eligible for maximum encouragement, but little is done to help the dyer, printer and embroiderer to continue their specialities.

If the balance in economy is to be restored, both the agriculturist and artisan will have to be rehabilitated and placed on the same footing. The right way to revitalise art is to reintegrate it in requirements of the people. Art from the point of view of the Indian tradition is bound to be missed as long as its artificial and invidious distinctions like the fine and applied are not scrapped out. Special care will have to be taken to foster art in the process of adjusting the dual system of industrialisation

Film-Festival

In the realm of the film, India has attained international recognition as a result of the size of her film industry and the advance made by it. This year's International Film Festival was invited by the Government of India to be held in this country. It is held for the first time not only in India but in Asia. About twenty-five countries have participated in it and some of them have also sent delegations. The films are both entertainment features and documentaries. The advantages of such a festival are quite obvious.

Producers get an opportunity to study the trends of production and improvements in the technique of other countries. They can also discuss with the delegates, a scheme of films which might be conducive to international peace and goodwill. The festival should particularly serve this purpose. The exchange of films and discussions thereon must be motivated by a desire to plan production in such a manner that endeavour is made through the film, to achieve understanding and lasting peace on the international level. The role of the people in the festival would be quite different. Besides witnessing something of the world to which they may be strangers, they can compare foreign film of a better quality with those produced in India, and then they can demand from producers an improved quality and faithful portrayal of the country's life and culture. The people can, thus, influence film production, if producers are reluctant to leave the beaten track.

Ideal To Be Achieved

While referring, in his message, to the quantity of films produced in India, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru laid stress on the quality. He was mainly concerned with the people, art and educational aspect of the film. The ideal, which was held by Mr. Nehru, before producers, was that they should introduce artistic and aesthetic values in life and encourage appreciation of beauty in all its aspects. The quality of the average Indian film will begin to improve, if this ideal is kept by the industry constantly in view.

The Government cannot escape the responsibility of giving a correct lead in the industry. The steps taken by the Government were recounted by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, in his inaugural address, and they are centralisation of censorship and the inquiry conducted by the Film Inquiry Committee. Censorship enforced as an official routine, cannot achieve the ideal profounded by Mr. Nehru; and the Film Inquiry Committee has made no concrete proposals for effecting improvement in the artistic tone of the average film. The question how to make the average film a medium of art still remains unsolved.

In North And South

The Thyagaraja Festival was celebrated this year in several towns. In the North, it was organised and attended mostly by South Indians. The touch of "sectarianism" on music, which has persisted, has to be deprecated. Though born in the South, the saint-musician must be honoured as an all-India celebrite. The great music left by him should be regarded as a part of India's heritage and not merely as a provincial legacy. The Thyagaraja festival should be held throughout country and not organised only by a single sector of music.

In the North, the parallels to Thyagaraja, Shyama Shastri and Dikshitar are Haridas, Soordas, Tansen and a few others, but North Indian musicians and their patrons are not much concerned with early pioneers. Some of them, perhaps, doubt whether music was in existence prior to the age of the founders of a few sets of executants in which they are divided. Consequently the legacy left by the early pioneers is neglected. In the South, minute attention is paid to precision in rendering Thyagaraj, but in the North, compositions of a great master like Soordas are treated even by the All India Radio as ordinary bhajans or are khyalised. Obviously this is due to inability to analyse the original 'talas' or to sing in them.

Drama Without Home

The inaugural address of Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Egmore Dramatic Society, Madras, had a few interesting points. Mr. Rajamannar introduced dramatic art as the most potent and significant art from the national standpoint. He appealed to organisations to produce plays which would portray contemporary life and thought in all its variety if the theatre was intended to be a living force. Drama should certainly reflect life and should pulsate with life, but at present it needs to be rescued from the danger of extinction and offered a ground to stand upon.

Rehabilitation of drama is the principal question which has to be solved. There will be playwrights and actors all over the country who can breathe life into drama, but first of all they must have theatres in which they can work and in which drama can reassert itself. If the aggressive cinema is out to occupy every inch of the space which it finds to be vacant, some space must be reserved for drama. The people's interest in drama has to be revived by re-establishing the theatre in its legitimate place, so that they might learn to discriminate between shadows and reality. The people will find the glamour of the screen less dazzling if they will begin to respond to the vitality of the stage.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru happened to visit Jorhat, in Assam, for his election tour, when I was there. At the airport he came to know that something of the Balkan-ji-Bari was goin; on in the city. On his way to the election meeting, when he passed through the children's gathering, he alighted from his jeep and first came there:

The children of Assam were overwhelmed with joy to have his "darshan" and to hear him.

Shri Jawaharlal, in his short address, exhorted the Assamese children to consider all matters on national basis, and not with a provincial bias. He expressed his pleasure at their idea of affiliating their provincial organisation to the national children's association of our country, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. He spoke very highly of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and finally made the children cry at the top of their voice: "Jai Hind"!

Novel Flying Experience

It was a novel experience flying from Calcutta to Assam. Our aeroplane flew high above the mountains on which one could see clouds being formed. White vapour slowly arising out of the mountains and shaping itself into pure white clouds—appearing like white cotton spread all over. And how beautiful appeared from above the dales and valleys—curves of paths and spots of water!

Our aeroplane landed at every airport of Assam, persons and parcels were exchanged, and then she took off. At Tezpur, one of the crew left our plane and took off by another small plane that was awaiting him there. I was just busy watching his flight and the greenery all around, when to my surprise, I found that my own plane was taking off. I ran towards her, got the ladder and embarked—otherwise, would I have been left back, I wonder!

Assam Children s Conference

Just as we were reaching Jorhat I saw from high little boys and girls, in white uniforms, standing in two rows. They appeared marvellous ..... It was a great joy to see them, and I was thrilled to notice that they were already wearing Balkani-ji-Bari badges and carrying Balkan-ji-Bari emblem banners. "Bankan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sang Ki Jai"—With that cry they welcomed me, and I met every one of them.

The occasion was the first sessions of the Assam Provincial Moiner Mel (Children's Organisation) conference. They had very kindly invited me to attend it—and specially when Shri Jagadish Phokan, Editor of "Janambhumi", and Joint Secretary of the Conference, with whose efforts that organisation has come into existence and is well established, wrote to me assuring that arrangements were being made to transform it into the Assam Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari,—Well, I thought I should not deprive myself of that pleasure.

Simple And Innocent

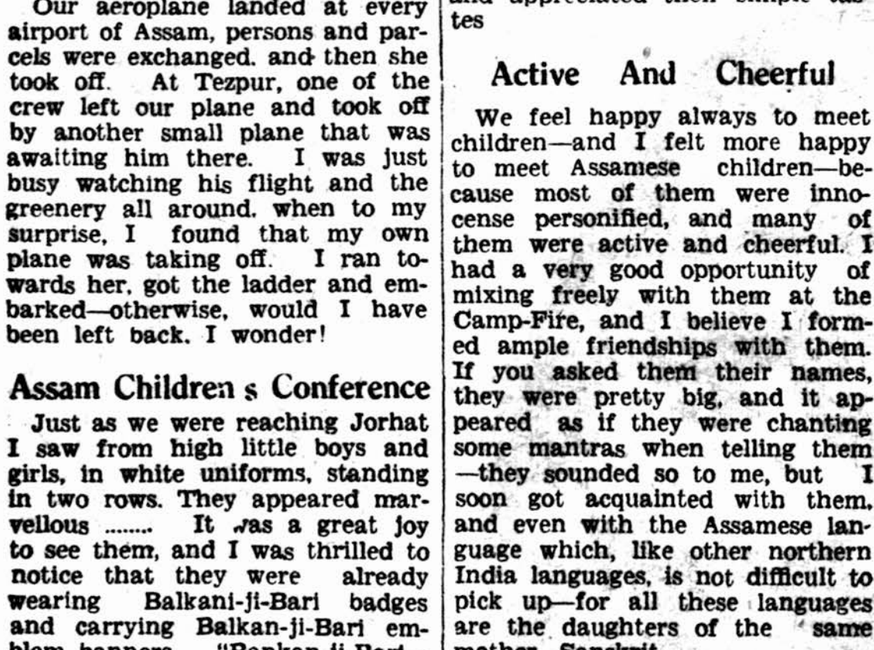
Boys and girls had come in large numbers from the interior, with their Parisalaks and Parisalikas (gentlemen and lady workers of the organisation). Some had to cross rivers and forests, and they had to walk certain distances on foot. I was informed that quite a few of these children had not seen the railway train, although some of them had seen an aeroplane. Surprising—that is it not? But that is due to the fact that Assam is a mountainous country, and while it is difficult to have railway trains there, aeroplanes can fly high above the hills.

Children had a good programme of Sports, camp-fires, entertainments and sight-seeings. Everywhere they acted freely and spontaneously. And one felt happy to see the volunteers and workers, and specially young lady volunteers and workers, fluttering about in their peculiar Assamese dress. I found that the girls and women of that State—almost all of them wore the same kind of clothes which I had mistaken to be their uniform, zut that was the usual of their women—a silken long skirt and a white half-saree, a little embroidered. Assamese are not fond of gaudy colours, they told me, and I very much liked and appreciated their simple tastes

Active And Cheerful

We feel happy always to meet children—and I felt more happy to meet Assamese children—because most of them were innocense personified, and many of them were active and cheerful. I had a very good opportunity of mixing freely with them at the Camp-Fire, and I believe I formed ample friendships with them. If you asked them their names, they were pretty big, and it appeared as if they were chanting some mantras when telling them—they sounded so to me, but I soon got acquainted with them, and even with the Assamese language which, like other northern India languages, is not difficult to pick up—for all these languages are the daughters of the same mother, Sanskrit.

One very nice thing about the functions was that they were all presided over by children—excepting ofcourse, the workers' meetings which also I had the privilege to address: It was, indeed, enlightening to exchange views with the children's workers—and I believe, they were all satisfied with the answers that I gave to their questions. I appreciated their inquisitiveness and desire to know and learn as much as possible, to carry on work for the children's cause more systematically and scientifically. I am only sorry that it was not possible for me to say a last word of "Good-bye" to children, for when I was learning, they were engaged in a programme which I did not want to disturb. I realised later that there was some good in this—because how difficult it would have been to say "Good-bye" to these little darlings!



Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, at Shanti Niketan with Calcutta Children's Workers'.

Youth Welfare Seminar

I was invited by the United Nations Technical Administration to participate in the Youth Welfare Session organised at Simla. I read my paper before the Seminar on "Youth Activities and Movements as promoting National and International Co-operation'.' It was a good experience coming in touch with the Youth Welfare Workers from all parts of South-East Asia as well as from other countries of the world, and to exchange views with them on youth activities, organisations and movements. Let us hope, something concrete will come out from the discussions and deliberations at this Seminar, and we shall soon have organised efforts in bringing about youth solidarity.

Seizing this opportunity, I visited the Balkan-ji-Bari centres at Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Allahabad, Patna and Calcutta, and attended the U.P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Conference at Etawah. I was so busy everywhere attending children's gatherings and workers' meetings, and interviewing those interested in the children's cause, that I did not get any time, at most of the places, for sight-seeing etc. I was satisfied that I was utilising my time usefully for the mission I had undertaken. And I shall fail in my duty if I do not observe here that the success of my tour was due to the local workers who had left no stone unturned to fix up suitable programmes for me.

Around Northern India

At Gwalior and Agra, the Balkan-ji-Bari activities were fully revived. At Ghaziabad I had an opportunity to address students of the Teachers' Training College, and many of them promised to take to Balkan-ji-Bari. At Hapur the young students felt enthusiastic about carrying on Balkan-ji-Bari activities regularly. At Allahabad the movement was still in embryo, but it has a good promise of developing—for even small children of that place had a question or two to ask me, and they were sanguine that if elders failed them, at least they would keep the torch ever aflame.

Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has a network of units spread throughout the 'Old' and 'New' areas. Its workers who had sometime back paid a visit to this place, gave me a sweet surprise by all meeting me in a group at the railway station when I alighted there. Later they invited me to meet their household members—for, ours is a big Balkan-ji-Bari family, and naturally we should all be known to each other—and finally, to a Tea Party at one of the fashionable hotels there. Even children asked me to visit their homes, and how happy I was to meet their fathers and mothers!

Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari Children on the stage.

Jawaharlal's Birthday

Two important functions were organised at Delhi: One a Variety Entertainment Show by the Bazaar Sitaram Unit, and second establishment of a Children's Parliament, with a full-fledged cabinet of a Chief Minister and other Ministers, by the Kashmere Gate Unit. After the inauguration of the Parliament, the Child-President bestowed "funny" titles on some, including me, and I shall endearingly remember the one of "Chhaila" lovingly awarded to me. I hope, too, I shall be able to keep up to the traditions of a Delhi "Chhaila." By chance, also Shri Jawaharlal's birthday fell on one of the days when I was at Delhi—and I joined the Balkan-ji-Bari party to his bungalow to wish him "Many Happy Returns of the Day", by presenting to him a small Map of India with sixty-two candles burning on it. Excellent idea, Shri Radha Raman and Brother Santosh Bhatnagar!

Shri Ram B. Motwani, one of the oldest workers of Balkan-ji-Bari, is at Jaipur, and he is carrying on the activities there enthusiastically and efficiently Only it would be much better if he could extend Balkan-ji-Bari work to the local children also, besides doing so much for the displaced boys and girls, who staged a creditable variety programme. Similarly, our old child welfare workers, Shri K. V. Phadke and Shri L. N Saxena have paved the way for child activity in the U.P. by enlightening the 'leaders' about its importance—but, judging from the work at the U.P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Headquarters, Kanpur and from the proceedings of their conference at Etawah, I think a great deal of actual work amongst children in that Province needs to be done. It is hoped that our tried and trustworthy workers will pay due attention to this practical side of work for children.

Young And Old Workers

Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has a band of energetic young workers—the most dominating amongst them being the "Trimurti" or the trio consisting of Sidheshwar, Belwariar and Sureshwar. They are developing Children's Parks and Playgrounds activities there, and I must say they are making a good use of these to the best advantage of children. Shri Akhileshwari Prasad's is one of the oldest centres, and its children had a nice little collection of different hobbies. The lady workers had given more attention to the handicrafts side, and I was really pleased to see a large variety of hand-made things executed by small girls. The Entertainment Show arranged by them was a superb piece of histrionic art—specially the dances enacted by the tiny tots.

Say Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari, and before your eyes comes dancing the picture of Shri P. K. Kripalani. A bit old in age, he is younger in spirit than many young followers. He has been able to collect around himself Shrimati Guli Gulab, Shrimati Jagtiani, Shri Govind "Kika" Babu, Shri Hari Babu and a lot of other enthusiastic workers who would be prepared to do any hard job for the Balkan-ji-Bari. A grand rally of children was organised at the Government Grounds, under the presidentship of H. E. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, and what brilliant pieces were enacted by children there round a huge Camp-Fire in the Centre. An excursion was arranged to Belur Math and Yagneshwar, and children enjoyed a lot singing and shouting in the motor bus. On this occasion also was started a Nursery School.

Institutions With Affinities

Swami Punyananda was kind enough to invite us to the Ramakrishna Mission Boys' Home at Rahara. Situated amidst natural surroundings, the Home is exemplary for little orphans, growing up under the loving care

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Fair Deal For Teachers

(Continued from Page 19.)

framing charges against him; a regular charge-sheet will have to be given to him and a proper enquiry held by the management. If after such inquiry the charges of insubordination, neglect of duty or misconduct are proved, the teacher may be dismissed forthwith without any notice whatsoever.

One can easily recognise that this Model Rule ordains that the complainant and the judge should be the same. Is there any system of justice in any advanced country where the complainant and the judge are the same?

Teachers have been urging upon the Government the necessity of referring all such cases to an independent tribunal. Is it too much for the Government to concede?

Govt. Must Act

In the last analysis, it is to be presumed that the Government fights shy of asking the Managements to render justice to the teacher. Even an ordinary citizen, much more a teacher is not given the protection which an industrial worker enjoys. Most of the schools are self-supporting and some work even at profit; there are some schools which work at a deficit. For all schools the Government pays a grant-in-aid of 30 per cent of the admissible expenditure, and in most of the schools, the balance of expenditure is met from school fees. Thus in short, most of the managements maintain their schools out of public funds made up of school fees and Government grants. In these circumstances, one cannot understand the unwillingness of the Government to regulate the relationship of the Management and the teacher and afford the teacher the much needed security of tenure. It need not be emphasised here that Education is a national industry and the biggest national industry. All that a teacher needs is that he should be treated as a national servant, his security of tenure being placed on a par with that of Government servants. Let a teacher be discharged or dismissed or punished as a Government servant is done. Let the same rule and procedure that apply to Government servants be made applicable to teachers in aided schools. This is not too much to ask any Government to grant and enforce.

No scheme of national planning or national reconstruction can succeed without a correct planning of the nation's education and the surest way of achieving proper educational reconstruction is to pay the teacher the salary which is paid to persons of similar qualification in several departments of the Government and afford him the security of tenure which is ordinarily enjoyed by Government servants employed in the various departments.

ASIA GOES RED

(Continued From Page 20

were to gain control of Persia through an assisted internal transformation, the two wings of international Communist power would converge from west and east on the Indian sub-continent—the final goal of Communist strategy in Asia.

Problem Of Japan

The lesson of this analysis is clear. The Peking-Moscow strategy for Asia is long-term, patient and simple—as was that of Mao Tse-tung against Chiang Kai-shek. Time will split the unity of the west; time will win men over in masses to the people's liberation armies in Malaya, Indo China and Burma: time will enable the Russians to arm and train the masses of China, time will expel the Americans and British—without world war—and isolate India

If there is any doubt about the pattern, it can be dispelled by studying the way in which the Lao Dong party of orthodox Communism has taken over in Indo-China from the amorphous national front of Ho Chi-minh, preaching the need for a long struggle with the French and for a Viet-minh economy capable of sustaining the burden.

In all this, of course, there are weak points, and one in particular deserves the closest attention. Neither Peking nor Moscow is in a strong position to prevent the re-emergence of Japan as an Asian power. How, then, will they deal with the problem of Japan? That is the one question for which their strategy in Asia appears to have no answer. All the rest is disturbingly clear.

Children's Corner

(Continued From Page 22 Col. 5)

of the Swami—who beamed with smiles—and whose sumptuous lunch how can one easily forget! I was very much impressed by the useful activity for children going on there, that of manufacturing educational toys. We visited also the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, where the Poet's grand-daughter Nandita, the Assistant Registrar Shri Kishtish Roy, and the most of all, the Manager of the Guest House, Shri S. N. Bose very kindly showed us round the Institution. We realised the affinities between both these institutions and ours, and believe that soon they also will have Balkan-ji-Bari Centres!

Thus ended my happy tour of Northern India. I was hardly for a day at each place, and for two days at the most, at some few places—but I have carried with myself very sweet memories of the children I met and great appreciations for the workers who are exerting themselves for their good, everyhere.....I have no words to express my gratitude to them for so much trouble they took for me, and for the honour and hospitality they showed me, during my visit to their different places.....I am sure, we have come closer to each other—and now, enthused with the spirit of fellow-feeling and self-sacrifice we shall continue to gether to serve the children's cause with greater zeal and vigour than ever before!

Balkan-ji-Bari

I had been wishing to tell you about the stories and experiences of my above-mentioned tour ever since I returned therefrom, and unfortunately I was not able to write them so far. I am glad that at last I have kept up my promise, and I hope the narration will interest you. I am very sorry that owing to unavoidable circumstances, the "Children's Own Corner" did not appear last week, and I trust you will never again be disappointed to miss it.

Well, now, who from amongst you have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, (that much postal address is enough), and he will be glad to receive a letter from you and to reply. He will be pleased to know also if he can be of any humble service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BATTLE RAGES OVER STALIN'S SUCCESSOR

Fierce Struggle Now On Between Two Men

THE conflicting personalities of two men have begun to stand out like the voices of two obstinate part-singers from the strident unison of the Politburo. They are Lavrenti Pavlovitch Beria, head of the two great Secret Police Ministries, and Georgi Maxilianovitch Malenkov, Personnel Secretary of the All-Russian Communist Party, writes the 'Spectator.'

Russia's form of Government in the mid-twentieth century would seem to be settling into a political pattern which is dictated more and more by the unchanging requirements of any Muscovite system of rule, and less every year by the demands imposed upon it by the alien and revolutionary doctrine of Marxism. It has been interesting to watch the re-emergence of traditional forces which, greatly stimulated by the war, have tended to crystallise into the historic trinity of Tsar, Nobility and Secret Police. The new Tsardom may hold possibilities of future tragedy for Russia through its lack of the primitive safeguard of a hereditary Succession. The "build-up" being given to Vassili Stalin has given rise to speculation although one should not forget Vassili's elder brother, Jakob, who may or may not have died as a prisoner in German hands during the war. The Soviet Secret Police, now known as M.G.B. and M.V.D., is indistinguishable in function and method, except in the scale of its activities, from the Okhrana of Tsarist Russia. As for the Nobility, the remorseless "liquidation of class enemies" which extinguished it has led it seems, to its replacement by a privileged Communist Party minority, whose developing class characteristics are steadily increasing the gulf between Party and people.

VAST PATRONAGE

The Party machine provides the motive power in every aspect of Soviet activity, and it is clear that Malenkov, the Personnel Secretary, retains control over important Party appointments and the power which goes with patronage on such a vast scale. But gone is Malenkov's commanding position of the post-war years, when a forward Party policy showed such promise, when at home victory could be attributed exclusively to the Party, and when Finland, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy seemed already within the Soviet grasp. Beria and his Secret Police were at full stretch, faced by the great security problems implicit in the presence of Russian armies in occupied Europe, and under a cloud of unwelcome publicity produced by the revelations of the Canadian spy trials. It is hardly surprising that Malenkov had things much his own way until, as second Soviet representative in the Cominform, he had to accept a share of responsibility for the steady succession of failures in the Party's foreign policy in Jugoslavia and elsewhere, whose climax seemed to come with the untimely end of "the spearhead of International Communism," Andrei Zhdanov. At home, Party diatribes against local officials have proved insufficient to overcome shortcomings in many aspects of State planning, more especially in agriculture. Abroad, disgrace and perhaps execution face two of Malenkov's colleagues in the Cominform, Gomulka of Poland and Slansky of Czechoslovakia. And the Party's "little purge" of major war-time figures such as Zhukov, Timoshenko and Kuznetsov, awkward outcrops from the monolithic Party structure, has not seemed quite so statesmanlike in face of the gathering momentum of Western rearmament. It is surely no coincidence that Marshal Voroshilov, who signed the death warrants of so many of his comrades during the Red Army purge, and Mekhlis, the Jewish Commissar who organised the preliminaries, have now been relegated to obscurity. The new men are Bulganin, an astute politician in military uniform, and Vassilievsky, the Soviet heir to the mantle of the great Marshal Shaposhnikov, whose Tsarist antecedents so nearly cost him his head in 1937.

BERIA'S FRIEND

At this point it is interesting to consider a slightly less prominent figure—V. N. Merkulov, who was put in charge of the Ministry of State Control rather more than a year ago.

Merkulov is an old and trusted associate of Beria's. Now it should be noted that "treason" rather than "heresy" has been the charge laid since 1946 against the Kremlin's enemies within the Soviet orbit. And treason is as much the business of Beria's Secret Police as it was of the Oprichniki of Ivan the Terrible. Since the relief last year of Mekhlis by Merkulov police action will certainly have replaced the less effectual Party methods over a wide field of State control, and the influence of Beria's two Ministries is likely to extend steadily from the top down to the smallest cog in the great Party machine. Malenkov's political nominees will thus become increasingly subject to investigation and indictment by Beria's policemen, and while Merkulov and Abakumov remain at their present posts it is unlikely that the process will be arrested.

It has now, in fact, become clear that a sharp conflict of wills is developing between the heads of the two great organisations which uphold the authority of the new Soviet Tsardom. This cleavage may already be reflected within the ranks of the emasculated Central Committee of the Party, where an eventual decision is likely to be reached, and it is perhaps for personal as well as for Party reasons that Malenkov and his associates still shrink from summoning the 19th Party Congress, whose first duty it will be to elect a new Central Committee. No longer can Malenkov rely, as Stalin once did, on using the weapon of the Central Control Commission to redress the balance of support which is assuredly moving against him. By an inconspicuous, though important, alteration to the Party Statutes at the "Congress of Victors" in 1934, Stalin made sure that this weapon could never again be used by an imitator to dislodge him from his position of supremacy. Meanwhile, Kuznetsov is back at the admiralty. Zhukov has appeared on public platforms, and is reported to be installed at a new Army Group Headquarters at Ryazsk, and a Czech member of the Cominform, who as late as August was contributing to its Journal, has been arrested and awaits trial. At this season cold winds blow from the Lubianka towards the offices of the high Party officials which look over the Red Square and across the historic Place of Execution to the walls of the empty Kremlin.

Restore Glory Of Bengali Stage

(Continued from Page 2)

spheres, what Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and Rabindranath Tagore, have bestowed in the shape of creative literature. He, more than anyone else, has tried his best to preserve something of the immortality that art represents in life or life represents in art. During the entire period of more than a generation, Sishir Kumar Bhaduri has been earnest in developing an individual pattern of growth in stage and with some of the top-ranking stage artists like Ahindra Chowdhury, Late Durgadas Bannerjee, Late Jogesh Chowdhury, Late Tinkori Chakravarty, Naresh Mitra, Late Nirmalendu Lahiri, Late Kankavoti Sarajubala, Ranibala, Provavoti, Nivanani, Malina and a host of well-known and less known stars who have also remarkably improved the film art, there has been tremendous effort in the craze for popularity of the historionic art.

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In Calcutta alone there are five or six theatre halls with capacity of 700/800 seats each. The need for a modern auditorium with more modern arrangements of accommodation hardly needs emphasis. But today the better dramas are few and far between so that the stage cries for survival in the face of cheaper entertainment films, within the range of the pockets of the middle class. Theatrical art and theatre patrons become a class by themselves if the higher talents are adequately absorbed exclusively in the field. The present tendencies of not a few free-lancing artists continually seeking advantages, facilities, and positions in Cinema hardly serve the profession of dramatic art. Free-lancing stars though trained differently have frequently been playing misfit roles on the screen. Added to it, the very lack of discipline owing to economic and social factors kills the zeal for good workmanship.

Thanks, however to the remarkable aptitude of a few well-known masters, histrionic art has not yet dried up. It still exists alongside, the more fortunately placed cinema industry. Fair representation of social dramas, religious dramas, historical and mythological stories and plays still remains popular. PARICHAYA, a social drama of beautiful story material under the direction of Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, Jugadevata in Kalika, Mirabai in Kalika, Ayi Swadhinata in RANGMAHAL have never failed to evoke public appreciation.

At the moment, the few well-known in the field have yet to attempt more in tune with the spirit of the times. It is not enough that the best among the players are mostly displaying more imagination in the earlier good works of the past or in the earlier good histrionic art of the past masters. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri has undoubtedly been doing in his own way a great service of national importance by encouraging the uninitiated under his own guidance but with limited success. There is as yet no co-ordinated effort either on his own part or by his disciples to revive the best tradition. That something more is the idea been uppermost in his ever-increasing attempt in trying out the less known men and women with almost new dramas. Similar attempts are being made elsewhere and by and large future success depends on good productions of social dramas dealing with complex world problems.

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The fact still remains that it is the job of artists to stand steady and to develop the art whatever the nature of obstacles in the way. Patronage by the Government and the people together for establishing a dramatic school is yet to come. It is only through private and public efforts that interest may be revived in the theatrical art. What has managed to survive today through the private initiative of a few art-lovers remains a sort of lop-sided growth without firm roots in the belief pattern, culture-pattern and thought-pattern in life to come. A beginning must be made here and now so as to revitalise the folk-arts, folk-dances and jatras of the old world values. Improvement in social dramas is sure to come with improvement on this line. It may be pointed out that film art advances with the further advance of theatrical art. Dramatic tradition is indispensable for future growth of moving pictures. It rests on the shoulders of big financiers to take up the job of providing more talents in the theatre and thus help enhance values of the film art. It is in the development of stagecraft that further art-culture lies.

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CONSERVING WORLD'S WILD LIFE

Nations Work Together In Taking Census Of Animals

THE man strode along the bank of the clear stream. Suddenly he stopped. There they were—the tracks he had been expecting. Stooping down, he painstakingly poured plaster into the indentations. Waiting until the substance hardened, he gingerly removed each casting. Later, in his office, he carefully examined the plaster footprints. The man was a representative of the Alaska Game Commission, taking the annual census of Alaska's grizzly bears for the United States.

Each spring when the salmon journey up Alaskan streams, the grizzly likes to feed on these fish. So, by counting bear prints along the banks, the Game Commission gets a fairly good idea how many grizzly bears there are in the region. The plaster casts are made to enable the Commission naturalists to study the prints in detail; if there ar any identical ones, all but one set will be discarded, thus avoiding duplicate counting of the same animal. This is going to rather meticulous lengths just to find out how many bears are around, but there is no other way to count them. Today the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as a result of its studies, has a pretty accurate idea of the grizzly-bear population. It even has the bear centres located on a map

Sampling System

To count other species other stratagems are employed. Taking the deer census, for example, generally involves a sampling system. A "typical" area is used to make the count and this is multiplied by the rest of the area involved. In one region in the western State of Colorado the deer herd is driven through a narrow pass and can be counted with ease. In wide-open stretches, airplane photography enables enumerators to count the animals later at a more convenient time and place by means of large pictures. Sometimes census takers will form four sides of a square and converge, counting the deer as they break out of the area

By these and other techniques, the U.S. Government is able to ascertain such figures as these: In 1948 the American deer population was: white-tailed deer, 4,965,000; mule deer, 2,007,900; Columbian black-tailed deer 402,300. Similar census methods showed elk, moose, and antelope population, respectively as 288,900 23,000, and 233,900.

The first wildlife census taken by the U.S. Government was in 1937. Someone may wonder why the U.S. Government goes to so much trouble just to find out how many animals it has. For one thing, these censuses determine hunting laws and so affect the millions of sportsmen. Even more important, they show trends in animal population and give warning that a species may be close to extinction—or multiplying itself into a nuisance.

Woodcock & Ducks

For instance, a few years ago statistics showed the woodcock population dangerously low. Members of Audubon Societies (local organizations in the United States devoted to the preservation of wild birds) and other bird-loving citizens became aroused; woodcock refuges were set up and restrictive hunting laws were passed. Now the woodcock population is satisfactory again. When the census revealed that the duck population in the United States had become alarmingly low, regulations made the bag limit smaller, shortened the number of hunting days, prohibited use of more than three shells in repeating guns, and outlawed live decoys. As a consequence, the number of ducks, although still low, is considerably higher than it was.

An outstanding example of international co-operation in the protection and counting of wildlife relates to ducks. An international resource, ducks breed in Alaska, Canada, and the States bordering on the American-Canadian boundary; they feed along their migration routes in the autumn, and winter in the southern United States, Mexico, and the Central and South American republics. Canadian authorities, co-operating with those of the United States, protect and tally the vast area of the breeding grounds each year. In Mexico the Department of Forestry and Game works with United States wildlife census takers in determining the extent and number of ducks, geese, and other migratory waterfowl on the wintering grounds. Cuba for the past two years has done extensive research in a similar vein.

At United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, New York, conservationists from all over the world recently gathered for the second annual meeting for the Protection of Nature under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The need for a global conception of conservation of fish, game forests, and other natural resources brought these authorities together to discuss their problems.

Out of these meetings and the intensive work that will be carried on between them will come a country-by-country census of the native wildlife species, with the realization that an expanding human population requires intimate knowledge of the resources of field, forest, and water.

Speaking to the conference, Julius A. Krug, then U.S. Secretary of the Interior said:

> "To meet these needs man must conserve his resources and use them wisely. The challenge is now: not to the next generation."

Big Game Sanctuary

All nations have wildlife problems, and an accurate census knowledge of animal species is imperative if wise decisions are to be made. Even Africa, which a few years ago was considered an inexhaustible sanctuary for big game, now is looking for practical ways to preserve wildlife while in red deer population. France, aware that the number of game killed annually within its borders was about 35,000,000 before the war and that, at least officially it now is under 4,000,000, is trying to determine ways to build back its game population.

One of the biggest wildlife problems of the United States at the moment is the deer. The trouble strangely enough, is that there are too many deer. They are overrunning quite a few sections, destroying cultivated crops usurping cattle grounds, and interfering with the proper growth of new forests. There are even a few cases on record of deer walking into towns and entering grocery stores. And the main reason that the deer population has grown out of hand is that even though their States have removed legal restrictions, hunters still are reluctant to bring down a doe.

To complete the duck census, observers travel from Canada to the West Indies, covering more than 100,000 miles in studying the breeding and wintering grounds of the fowl. Usually two men fly in a plane, one counting the actual number of the fowl sighted by or in a lake, the other interested in the different species. They take aerial photographs, too, to help better their visual judgment.

Migratory Fowl

The waterfowl census taken from January 10 to 13, 1951, was the seventeenth annual census of migratory waterfowl conducted by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. More than a thousand observers, proceeding on foot or by car, boat, plane, or dirigible, surveyed all bodies of water in the United States. The inventory is organized by areas by about a a hundred American game management agents and carried out with assistance from state conservation departments, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S Coast Guard. Simultaneous inventories are taken in Canada and Mexico. The count is always made in January, by which time all waterfowl-hunting seasons are over and the birds have settled down at their wintering places. It is always made quickly, so the birds that are still moving will not be counted twice. The census determines the length of the following year's hunting seasons.

Some animals are harder to count than others. Usually the smaller the animal the harder to keep a check on him. Still, by studying the nut situation in squirrel-infested areas, census men can come to some conclusion about the number of these furry rodents. Their burrows indicate the number of cotton tail rabbits in an area BY LISTENING TO THE NOISE THAT THE RUFFED GROUSE MAKES WHEN HE BATS HIS WINGS TOGETHER DURING HIS MATTING DANCES, OBSERVERS CAN ESTIMATE THE GROUSE POPULATION IN AN AREA.

The sizes and numbers of the homes of beavers and muskrats are an indication of their numbers. When a beaver home gets overcrowded some will move away and start a new abode. Recently, when a beaver population was too low in an inaccessible region, the animals were parachuted down from planes.

Tracks, tree scratchings, and personal encounters of the rangers are ways to game people arrive at the population of such creatures as mountain lions and wildcats. These figures are likely to be much more in the realm of speculation than are those involving wolves and foxes. Nevertheless, scientists at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., know, for instance, that the big gray wolf is just about extinct in the United States; that the red is maintaining its members, and that the gray fox, despite a rabies epidemic is increasing.

The number of animals killed by hunters usually is a pretty good indication of the over-all population of a species—although not always, since in some cases hunters are influenced by the supply of animals.

To return to the grizzly bear; he is dangerously close to extinction in the continental United States. There are only 1,400 left. Since nobody seems to love the big shaggy fellow, he may indeed disappear completely, except perhaps in the national parks of the United States.

The annual census of animals taken in the United States and other countries has as its object the conservation of the world's wildlife and other natural resources. This article by CARL D. SHOEMAKER, Conservation Director of the National Wildlife Federation in the United States, first published in THE ROTARIAN provides fascinating glimpses of wildlife census in the U. S.

ON THE DECLINE

This young member of the American black-bear family was probably included in the 1950 U. S. wildlife census, although he is a pet of a State Fish and Game Commission. But for this protection, the specie is being rapidly reduced in numbers.

WILD LIFE CENSUS

The course of bird migrations is traced through single birds which have an identity band attached to their legs. Here is a malard, having a band fitted, that may make her travels traceable.

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